

CLASS
10



**PHYSICS
WALLAH**

CBSE

15 **SAMPLE QUESTION PAPERS**

NEW PATTERN

As per Latest CBSE SQP (Dated 30 July 2025)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

With CBSE SQP, 2024 & 2025 Solved Papers

2026
EXAMINATION

Additional Features

- **20** Cheat Sheets (Mindmap)
- **111** Most Probable Questions
- **6** Answering Templates
- **8** SQPs with Marks Breakdown



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Syllabus &
Upcoming
CBSE SQPs



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To Discover more

Frequently Asked Questions



Scan for More FAQs

1

Question: Has the paper pattern changed in CBSE SQP 2025-26 compared to 2025 Board Paper?

Answer: Yes. In 2025 Board Paper, questions from History, Geography, Political Science and Economics were intermixed throughout the paper, whereas in CBSE SQP 2025-26, the paper is divided into clear subject-wise sections:

Section A: History

Section B: Geography

Section C: Political Science

Section D: Economics

2

Question: Are the total number of questions, total marks and duration the same in CBSE SQP 2025-26 and 2025 Board Paper?

Answer: CBSE 2025 board paper had 37 questions, whereas CBSE SQP 2025-26 contains 38 questions. However, both papers carry a total of 80 marks and are scheduled for a duration of 3 hours.

3

Question: Is the subject-wise marks distribution in the CBSE SQP 2025-26 the same as that of the 2025 Board Paper?

Answer: Yes, the subject-wise marks distribution in the CBSE SQP 2025-26 is the same as that of the 2025 Board Paper. The distribution of marks across the four subjects is as follows:

History: 20 marks

Geography: 20 marks

Political Science: 20 marks

Economics: 20 marks

4

Question: Is there any change in the assessment scheme for the current academic session (2025-26)?

Answer: No. There is no change in the assessment scheme for 2025-26. It remains the same as that of the academic session 2024-25.

5

Question: If a choice is given to attempt any one of the questions in the Board exam, can we attempt both? If yes, which answer would be considered?

Answer: The instructions given in the question paper should be followed. Attempting both the options not only takes away much of the precious time but also confuses the examiner.

6

Question: Do examiners deduct marks for exceeding the word limit and spelling mistakes, especially in the language papers?

Answer: No marks are deducted for exceeding the word limit. Marks for spelling mistakes and other errors are deducted in the Language Papers.

7

Question: Will questions be asked from the Board's sample paper?

Answer: Sample question papers help you know the design, pattern and types of questions. Questions in the examination may be from any part of the syllabus. So, prepare thoroughly from the entire syllabus

8

Question: How can we obtain a copy of the Answers Book of Class 10th exam?

Answer: Applicant may apply for obtaining photocopy of answer books by paying prescribed processing charges as per time frame set by the Board. For details please see our website www.cbse.nic.in at the time of declaration of results.

CBSE Board Exam 2026: Two-Exam Scheme Decoded

1. What is the major change in Class X Board exams from 2026?

Ans: Starting in 2026, CBSE will conduct two Board exams per year for Class X, one main examination and one for improvement, if desired. This aims to offer students more flexibility and reduce pressure.

2. Why are two Board exams being introduced?

Ans: This is in line with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, which emphasizes holistic assessment, focus on core competencies, and reducing rote memorization.

Two Board exams aim to eliminate the high-stress/high-stakes nature of a single final exam and provide students more opportunities to improve.

3. Can I appear for both exams in the same year?

Ans. Yes, you can appear in both exams within the same school year:

First Board Examination (Main Exam)

You must appear in the first Board Examination, as it is mandatory for all students.

Eligible categories:

- ☐ Fresh students of Class X
- ☐ Students in Compartment (2nd Chance)
- ☐ Students repeating the year (Essential Repeat)
- ☐ Students appearing for improvement of previous performance

Second Board Examination

You can appear in the second examination in the following cases:

- ☐ Improvement: For up to 3 subjects to improve your score.
- ☐ Compartment: If you were placed in Compartment in the first phase exam.
- ☐ Improvement + Compartment: You can appear for both in May.
- ☐ Improvement for the students passed by the replacement of the subject.

Note: You are not allowed to take the second examination if you didn't appear in at least 3 subjects during the first examination. In such cases, you'll fall under the "Essential Repeat" category and have to wait until the next year.

4. When will the exams be held?

Ans. First Phase Examination: 17 February to 6 March 2026

Second Phase Examination: 5 May to 20 May 2026

5. Is it mandatory to attempt the First Phase exam for all students?

Ans. Yes, it is mandatory to attempt the First Phase Exam for all Class X students. It will be treated as the main board examination.

6. Is it mandatory to attempt the Second Phase exam? Who can appear for it?

Ans. No, the May exam is not mandatory. It is an optional attempt meant for:

- ☐ Students who want to improve their scores
- ☐ Students who were absent or could not perform well in the February exam
- ☐ Students who fail in one or more subjects in the first phase

7. Will the syllabus remain the same for both first and second examinations?

Ans. Yes, the syllabus will be the same for both the first and second examinations. Both examinations will be based on the full syllabus prescribed for the academic year.

8. Is it necessary to opt for the second examination at the time of filling the LOC for the first examination to be eligible for it?

Ans. Yes, you must opt for the second examination while filling the LOC (List of Candidates) for the first examination to be eligible for it.

As per CBSE policy:

- ☐ Filling the LOC for the first examination is mandatory.
- ☐ At that time, you must indicate whether you want to appear for the second examination.
- ☐ If you don't select this option, you cannot appear in the second examination later.
- ☐ No new name will be added to the LOC of the second examination.
- ☐ After the first exam result, you can opt out, but not opt in if you didn't choose the second examination earlier.

Tip: Always opt for the second examination—just in case.

9. Can I take admission in Class XI after the first examination result?

Ans. Yes, provisional admission to Class XI is allowed after the first examination result.

- ☐ Your performance of main/first examinations will be available in DigiLocker and can be used for admission to class XI if the student does not wish to appear in second examinations for improvement.
- ☐ Students not qualified in the main examination will be allowed provisional admission in Class XI and based on the result of the second examination, their admission will be confirmed.

10. Are the dates fixed for all subjects?

Ans. Major subjects like Maths, Science, Social Science, Hindi, and English will have fixed exam days.

Examination of Regional and Foreign Languages will be done in one go on a single day.

Examination of remaining subjects will be conducted 2 times to 3 times based on the choices of the students on 2 or 3 days.

11. Can I change my subjects after LOC Submission?

Ans. No. Once the List of Candidates (LOC) is submitted, no subject changes will be allowed except permitted as per policy.

12. Will special exams be conducted in case of emergencies?

Ans. No. Special exams will not be conducted under any circumstances.

13. When will the results be declared?

Ans. Results of the first examinations will be declared in the month of April.

Results of the second examinations will be declared in the month of June.

14. What details will be shown in the final Mark Sheet cum Passing Certificate?

Ans. The Mark Sheet cum Passing Certificate will include the following:

- ☐ Marks obtained in the first examination
- ☐ Marks obtained in the second examination (if attempted)
- ☐ Marks from the Practical/Internal Assessment
- ☐ Grades for each subject
- ☐ The better of the two marks (first or second examinations) will be clearly mentioned.

15. Will I get marksheets for both exams?

Ans. You'll receive your passing documents and merit certificates after the results of second examinations. Your first attempt's performance will be available in DigiLocker for Class XI admissions.

16. If I score well in the first examination, do I still need to appear in the second one?

Ans. No. If you're satisfied with your performance, you don't need to appear again. The second exam is optional for improvement.

17. Will Practical/Internal Assessment also be conducted twice?

Ans. No, Practical/Internal Assessment will be conducted only once.

EXAM READY: ANSWERING TEMPLATES THAT SCORE

Conceptual-Justification Type

Q. Why is the horizontal distribution of power-sharing important? Explain

Ans.

The Horizontal distribution of power-sharing is important for the following reasons:

- (i) Reason 1 _____
(ii) Reason 2 _____

Begin with an introductory sentence. For example, you may start by defining Horizontal power distribution. In this case, the question directly asks for reasons so the introduction can be skipped.

Now, proceed with the reasons/measures/functions/characteristics/examples, etc. as may be asked in the question.

Evaluating-Analyzing Type

Q. “The role of women is gradually enhancing in the politics of the country.” Examine the statement.

Ans.

The statement “The role of women is gradually enhancing in the politics of the country is_____. (True/Not true)

It stands true because _____

In the questions, which include examining, analyzing, and evaluating the statement, first verify its accuracy if the statement is true or false.

Provide reasons, or examples in support of your stance. Also, mention the positive and negative impact if this is worth more than 2 marks.

Comparison Type

Q. Differentiate between organized and unorganized sectors.

Ans.

Following are the differences between the _____ and _____:

Basis	Organized Sector	Unorganized Sector
(a) _____	_____	_____
(b) _____	_____	_____

In comparison / differentiate / distinguish / type questions, start with a general statement introducing the comparison between the two concept or topic given. This sets the context and keeps the examiner aware of the focus of your answer.

• **Avoid paragraphs:** Use a tabular format to compare.

• **Comparative Phrases:** Include terms such as in contrast, whereas, while, etc., to show the differences clearly.

Each point should address a different aspects such as **Definition, Term of Employment, Job Security, etc.**

Conceptual-Understanding Type

Q. “Democratic systems are based on political equality.” Explain the statement.

Ans.

The statement “Democratic systems are based on political equality” highlights the _____

Practical examples:

Conclusion: _____

Begin by explaining the meaning/fundamental principle of political equality in a democracy. For example, the concept of political equality in democratic systems emphasizes that all individuals have equal rights and influence in decision-making.

Elaborate on how political equality operates practically by focusing on **Voting Rights, Equal opportunity of Participation, and Equal Value of Every Vote.**

Conclude by emphasizing how political equality promotes inclusiveness and fairness within the political system.

Identification-Application

Q. “Mohan recently bought a farm and wants to grow crops such as sugarcane, cotton, and jowar. He is unfamiliar with the local soil types and climatic conditions.” Help him identify the appropriate soil type and its properties for successful farming.

Ans.

For growing crops like sugarcane, cotton, and jowar, _____ soil is the most suitable due to its unique properties and availability in specific regions.

Soil's Characteristics: _____

It contains _____, carbonate, magnesium, _____, _____. Its nutrient richness and water-holding capacity support the growth of crops like cotton, sugarcane, and jowar effectively.

Climatic Adaptability: _____

Thus, _____ is ideal for crops like sugarcane, cotton, and jowar due to its nutrient-rich composition, moisture retention, and adaptability to climatic conditions."

Start with a brief introduction, explaining the relevance of **choosing the right soil** for specific crops.

Explain Soil's Characteristics for example: formed from lava flows, covers Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, and extends along the Godavari and Krishna valleys. It is clay-rich, ensuring excellent moisture retention, and is ideal for crops.

Mention the nutrients it carries and its benefits for agricultural productivity.

Develops **deep cracks** during dry seasons, aiding **aeration**, becomes **sticky when wet**, making it difficult to manage in the rainy season but ideal for pre-monsoon plantation.

Sum up the answer by linking soil's properties with crop suitability.

Map Based Question

Q. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

A. The place where the Peasant Satyagraha took place.

B. Indian National Congress session was held at this place in Sept. 1920.

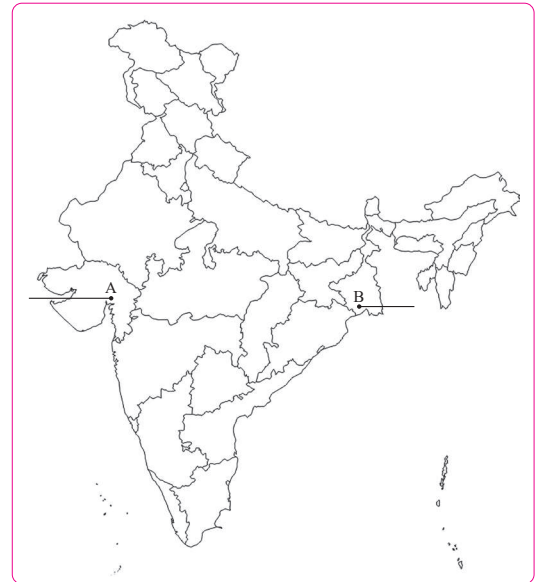
(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols

i. A Software Technology Park in Maharashtra.

ii. A coal mine in Jharkhand.

iii. The tallest dam in India.

iv. A seaport located in West Bengal.



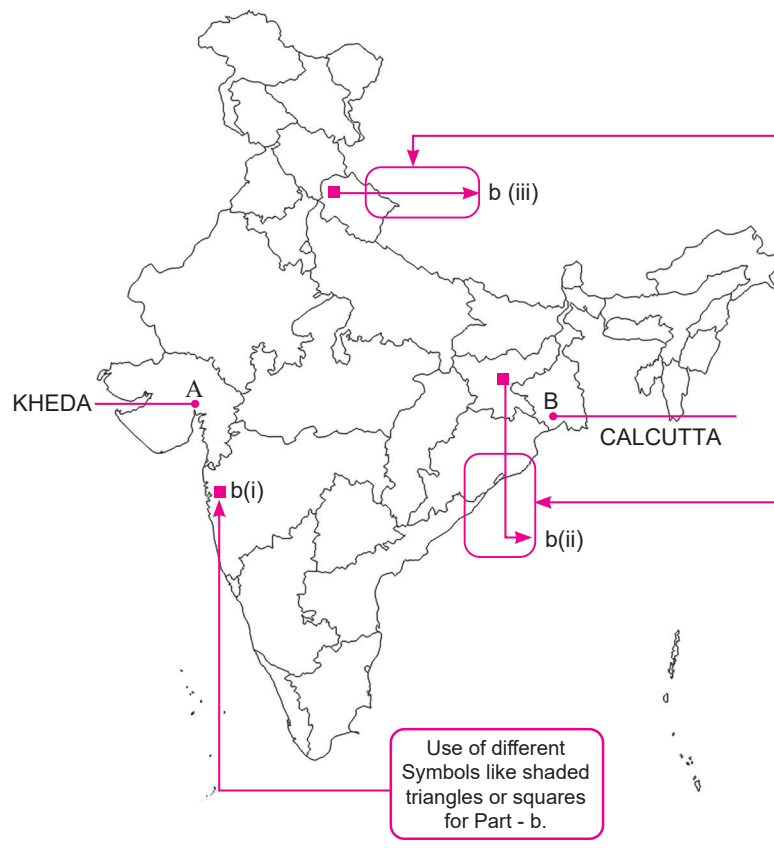
Ans.

Right name and roll number on your Map

Name: _____

Roll No: _____

- In part b, locate and label only three of the four given, as marking all four won't give extra marks.
- Ensure all locations are labeled clearly without overcrowding the map to ensure the examiner can easily read your answer.
- Do not attach the map to the front and back of your answer booklet; instead, tie it in the middle to reduce the risk of tearing and misplacement.

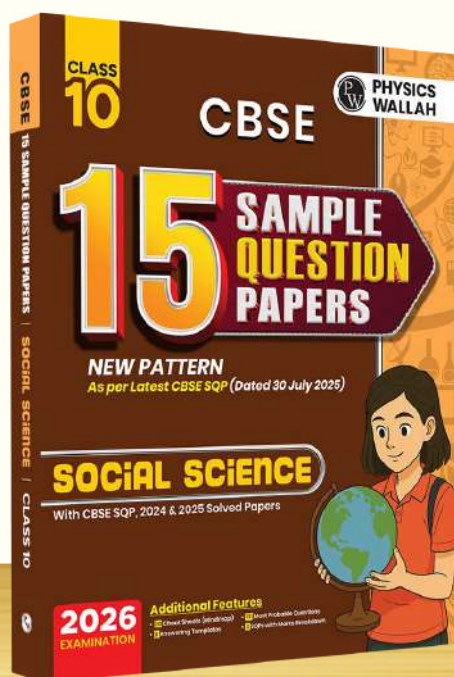


Use lines or arrows if the label does not fit next to the marked point.

Use of different Symbols like shaded triangles or squares for Part - b.

Class 10 Ki Taiyaari Ho Ab Aur Bhi Aasan!

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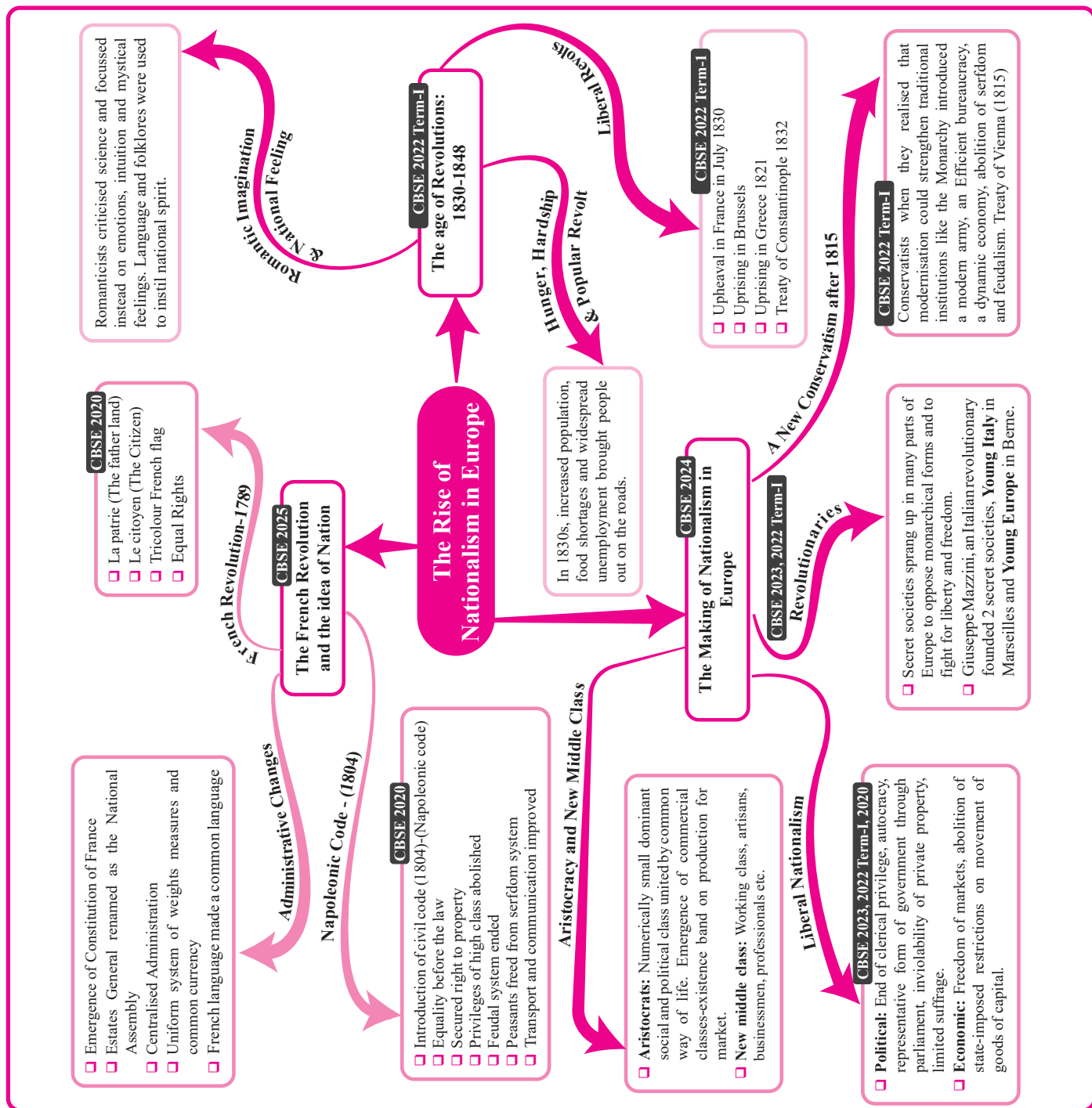
CHAPTER-1

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

HISTORY

Cheat Sheet

To Access One
Shot Revision Video
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- CBSE 2024, 2022 Term-I**
- ❑ Attempt to set up a constitutional monarchy at Frankfurt in 1848 was suppressed by the monarchy, Military and Junkers.
 - ❑ Prussian Chief Minister Otto Von Bismarck takes the lead in German unification.
 - ❑ He planned the unification with the help of the Prussian Army and Bureaucracy.
 - ❑ Ensured unification after 3 wars with France, Austria and Denmark over 7 years.
 - ❑ Process completed with the crowning of Kaiser William I as King of Germany.

Unification of Germany

The Making of Germany and Italy

Unification of Italy

- CBSE 2024, 2023, 2022 Term-I**
- ❑ Idea of unification was first given by Guiseppe Mazzini through his secret society called young Italy.
 - ❑ The lead was taken by the king of Sardinia, Victor Emmanuel II.
 - ❑ Count Cavour, Chief Minister of Sardinia, led the unification process by alliance with France to defeat Austria and unify its Northern territories.
 - ❑ Guiseppe Garibaldi led a movement in Western part by involving local peasant support to attack Spanish rule.
 - ❑ Process completed with the crowning of Victor Emmanuel II as king of Italy in 1861.

Strange Case of Britain

English, Welsh, Scot or Irish (ethnicity) was the primary identities of inhabitants of Britain Isles. United Kingdom of Great Britain was formed as a result of the Act of Union (1707).

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Nationalism and Imperialism

CBSE 2025

Nationalism in the Balkans State

- ❑ Tensions of Europe after 1971 was the area called the Balkans.
- ❑ First world war (1914-1918)
- ❑ In 1914, Europe was disastrous because of Nationalism, aligned with imperialism.
- ❑ Anti-imperial movements were developed but they all struggled to form independent nation-states.

Visualising the Nation

CBSE 2025

Allegory of the Nation

Female figure (allegory) chosen to personify the nation, to give the abstract idea of nation a concrete form. 'Germania' in Germany and 'Christened Marianne' in Italy was chosen.

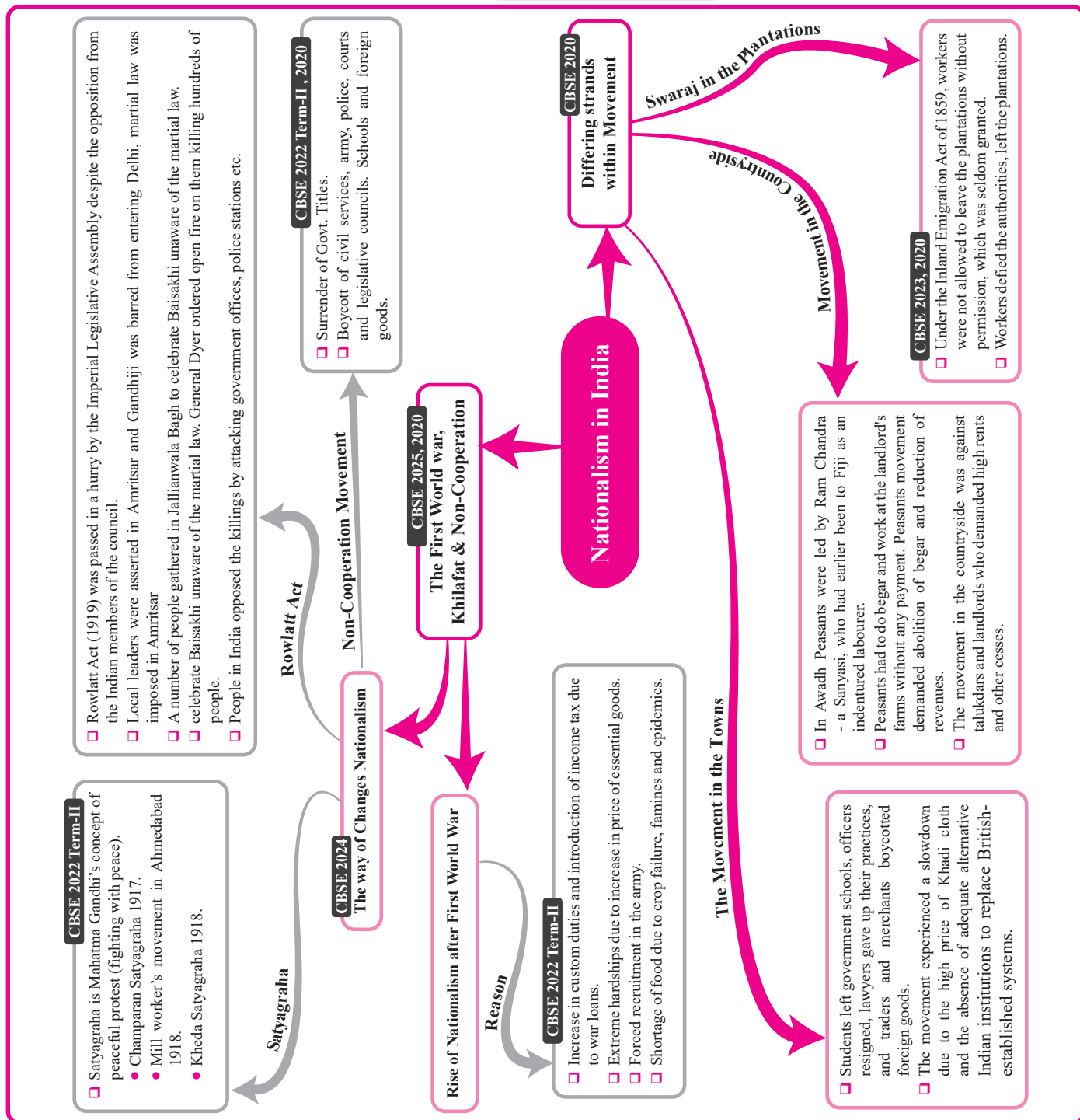
CHAPTER-2

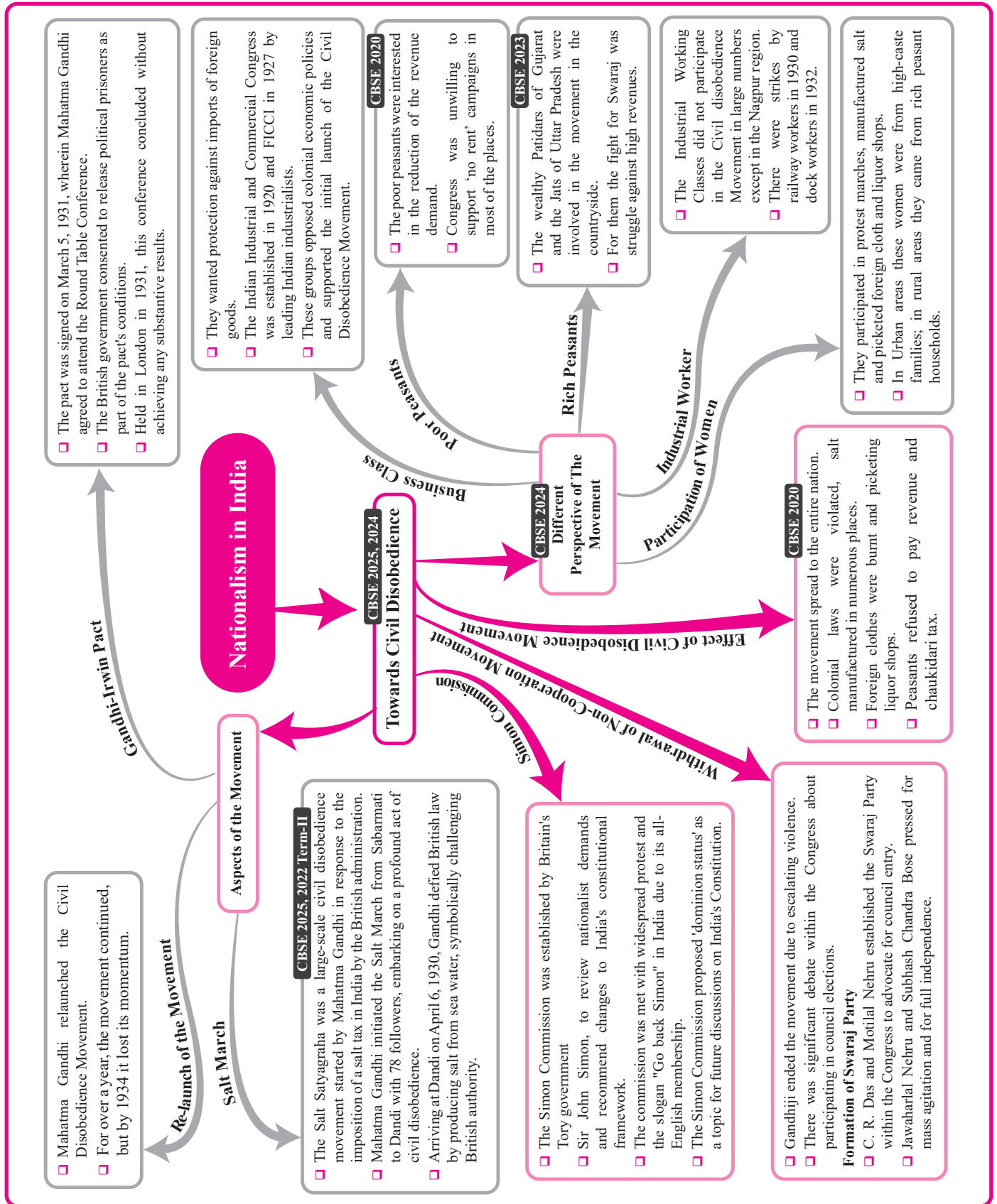
NATIONALISM IN INDIA

To Access One
Shot Revision Video
Scan This QR Code



Cheat Sheet





CBSE 2020

- ❑ People began to see themselves as members of a unified nation, recognizing a common bond among diverse communities.
- ❑ To foster nationalism, communities developed folklore, and created national figures, symbols, and icons that encapsulated shared values and aspirations.

Feeling of Collective Belonging

Positive and Negative aspects
of Nationalism

- ❑ The Indian national struggle united various groups and classes in a collective effort for independence.
- ❑ Conflicts among different groups occasionally emerged, sometimes leading to the movement's failure.

Nationalism in India

Towards Civil Disobedience

Quit India Movement

- ❑ Launched in 1942 after the failure of the Cripps Mission.
- ❑ Led by Mahatma Gandhi with the slogan "Do or Die."
- ❑ Involved diverse sections of society including students, workers, and women.
- ❑ Marked by severe crackdowns, mass arrests, and violence.
- ❑ Weakened British control and paved the way for India's independence in 1947.

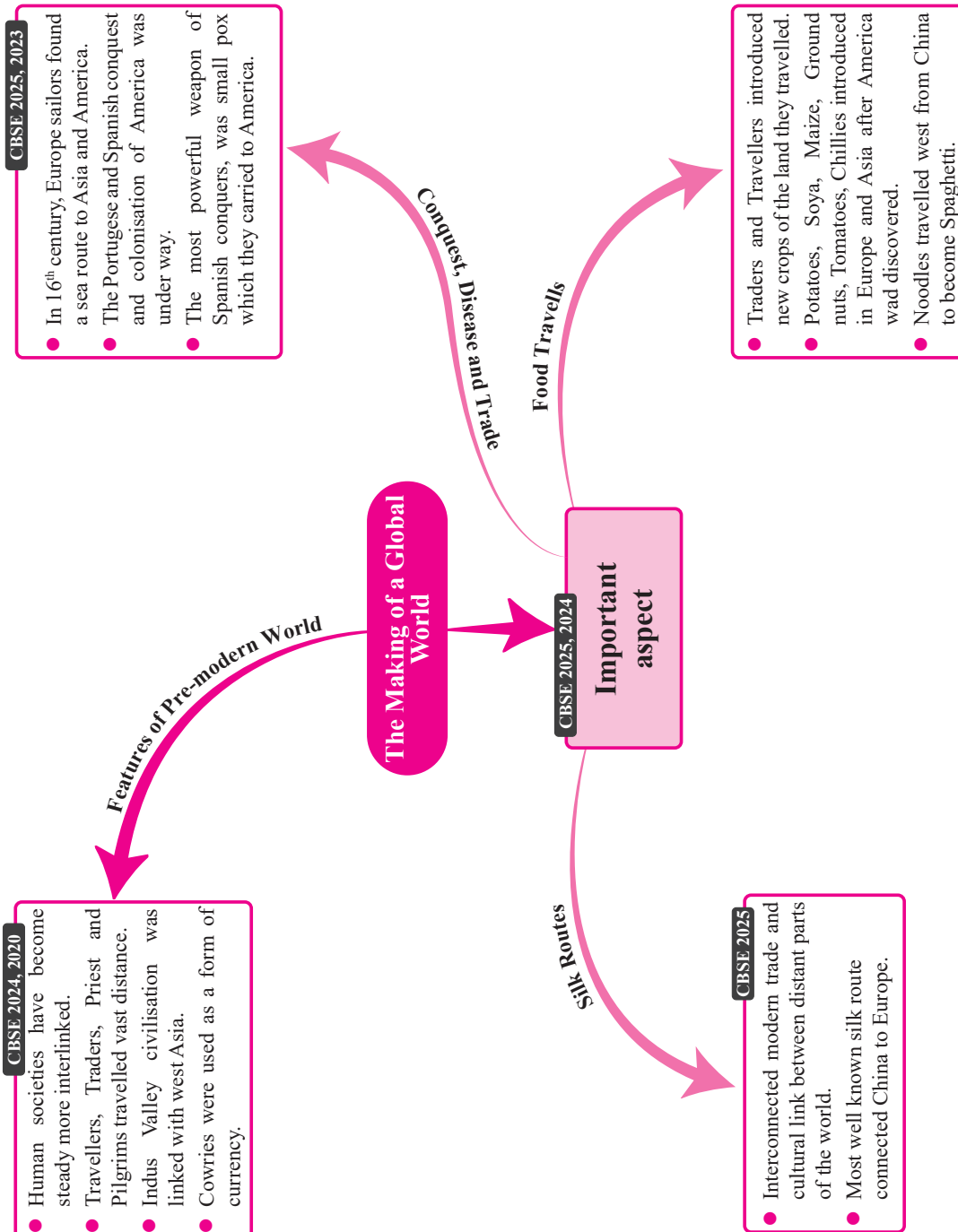
CHAPTER-3

THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD



Cheat Sheet

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To Discover more

CHAPTER-4

PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD



Cheat Sheet

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The First Printed Book

- China, Japan and Korea invented the very first type of print technology, which was a hand printing system.

The First Printed Book

Contribution

China

- Shanghai emerged as the center of the new print culture.
- Merchants utilized printed materials extensively.
- Affluent women started to read and publish their poetry and plays.

Japan

- Buddhist missionaries introduced print technology.
- The "Diamond Sutra" is considered the oldest known book in Japan.
- The printing of visual materials fostered unique publishing practices.

The First Printed Books and Print Comes to Europe

CBSE 2020

Print Culture and the Modern World

The Print Revolution & Its Impact and The Reading Mania

The Print Revolution and its Impact

A New Reading Public

- Printers began publishing popular ballads and folk tales and such books would be profusely illustrated.
- Printed material was orally transmitted.

Religious Debate

- In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety-Five Theses criticizing many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.

- This led to a division within the Church and the Beginning of the Protestant Reformation.

Fear of Print

- People believed this can lead to the fear of the spread of rebellious and irreligious thoughts.

Origins

- Introduction of Chinese paper to Europe in the 11th century.
- Marco Polo's introduction of woodblock printing from his travels in Asia.
- Italians began producing books with woodblocks, and soon the technology spread to other parts of Europe.

Manuscript Culture

- The production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand-for books because:

- Copying was an expensive, laborious and time-consuming business.
- Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle.

First Printing Press

- Johann Gutenberg developed the printing press for the first time in the 1430's Strasbourg.
- For the printing press, he used an olive press model and molds for the letters of the alphabet.
- The first book he printed with this technology was the Bible.

The Reading Mania

Increased Literacy Rates

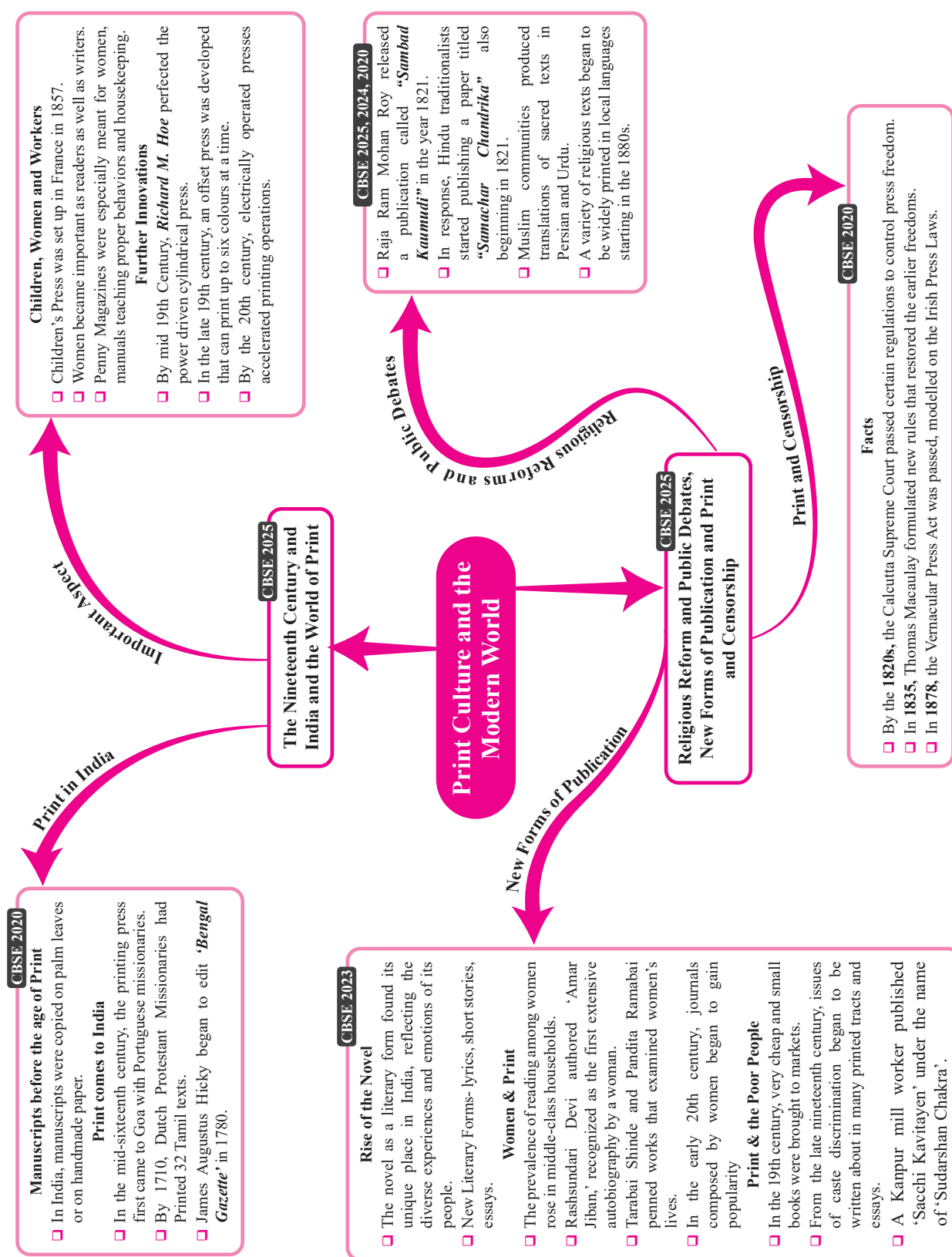
- Literacy rates surged in Europe through the 17th and 18th centuries.
- Churches set up schools in villages, bringing education to a broader audience.

Emergence of New Readers

- The market was flooded with books catering to new demographics, including peasants, artisans, and women.
- Pedlars sold books, reaching audiences beyond the cities and towns.

Tremble, therefore, Tyrants of the World

- People believed books as a means of spreading progress and enlightenment.
- Printing Press believed to be a means of ending despotism.



111 MOST PROBABLE QUESTIONS (ANALYZED & SELECTED FROM PYQs)

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Note: Questions in this section are selected based on repetitive themes and concepts from past examinations, though patterns and typologies may vary.

HISTORY

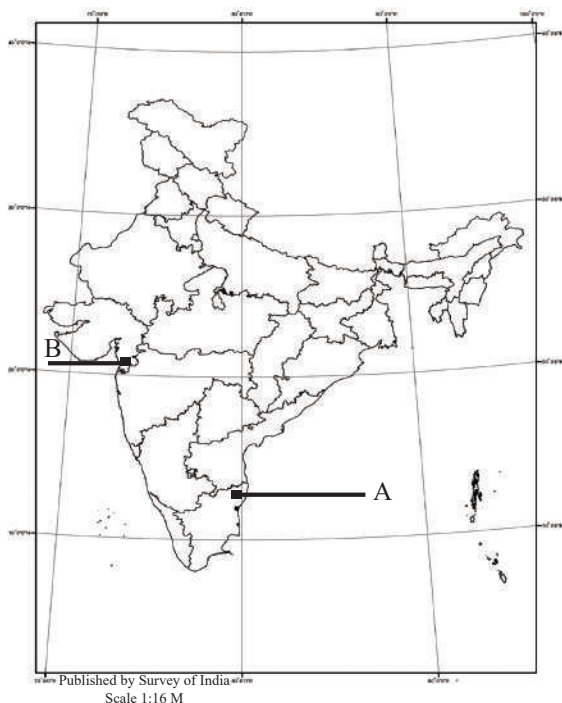
The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

1. Who among the following remarked “When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold”?
(1 M) (2022 Term-I, 2020, 2016 Term-II)
(a) Lord Byron (b) Metternich
(c) Johann Herder (d) Napoleon
2. How did the ‘Treaty of Constantinople’ of 1832 recognise Greece as an independent nation? Explain.
(2 M) (2023, 2016 Term-II)
3. Describe the great economic hardship that prevailed in Europe during the 1830s. (3 M) (2019, 2016 Term-II)
4. How had Napoleonic code exported to the regions under French control? Explain with examples.
(3 M) (2025, 2019, 2017)
5. Analyse the process of German Unification.
(3 M) (2024, 2015 Term-II)
6. Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
(5 M) (2025, 2017, 2016 Term-II, 2015 Term-II)
7. How did the ideology of ‘liberalism’ affect the Europe in early nineteenth century? Explain.
(5 M) (2025, 2024, 2023, 2020)

Nationalism in India

8. Mention any two causes that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement. (2 M) (2024, 2023, 2022 Term-II)
9. “There were variety of cultural processes through which Indian Nationalism captured people’s imagination.” Explain the statement with examples.
(3 M & 5 M) (2024, 2019)

10. Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922? Explain.
(3 M) (2025, 2022 Term-II, 2017)
11. How did the First World War create a new economic situation in India? Explain.
(3 M) (2025, 2022 Term-II, 2020, 2019)
12. Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919? Explain any three reasons.
(3 M) (2017, 2016 Term-II, 2015 Term-II)
13. ‘The Treaty of Vienna was drawn up in 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.’ Highlight the significant provisions of this treaty.
(5 M) (2025, 2024, 2023)
14. How were the various social groups involved in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain with examples.
(5 M) (2024, 2023, 2016 Term-II)
15. “Plantation workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi’s ideas and the notion of ‘Swaraj’.” Support the statement. (5 M) (2017, 2016 Term-II)
16. Why was the Salt March considered an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism? Explain.
(5 M) (2018, 2015 Term-II)
17. Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of given information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
(A) The place where Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.
(1 M) (2025, 2024, 2023, 2015 Term-I, 2015 Term-II)
(B) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt law.
(1 M) (2025, 2024, 2023, 2019, 2017)



The Making of a Global World

18. "Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand". Explain the statement in the context of pre-modern world. (2 M) (2025, 2024)
19. "Sometimes the new crops could make the difference between life and death." Explain the statement. (2 M) (2025, 2024)
20. "The Silk route was a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world." Explain the statement with any two examples. (2 M) (2024, 2016 Term-I)
21. How had Indian trade been beneficial for the British during seventeenth century? Explain. (3 M) (2020, 2019)

Print Culture and the Modern World

22. How had the printing press created a new culture of reading in Europe? Explain with examples. (3 M) (2024, 2019)
23. How had the Imperial State in China been the major producer of printed material for a long time? Explain with examples. (3 M) (2019)
24. How did a new reading public emerge with the printing press? Express in your opinion. (3 M) (2016, 2015)
25. What led to the colonial government to pass the Vernacular Press Act in 1879? How did it affect the vernacular newspaper? (5 M) (2020, 2015)

26. 'The shift from hand printing to mechanical printing led to the print revolution in Europe.' Explain the statement with examples. (5 M) (2018, 2015 Term-I)
27. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow:

Why Newspapers?

'Krishnaji Trimbuck Ranade inhabitant of Poona intends to publish a Newspaper in the Marathi Language with a view of affording useful information on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history and geography of the country and of the Deccan especially... the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and Welfare of the People is earnestly solicited.'

Bombay Telegraph and Courier, 6 January 1849.

'The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is of critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation. These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence.'

Native Opinion, 3 April 1870.

(1 + 1 + 2 M)

(2025, 2024, 2023)

1. Analyse the primary objective proposed by Ranade for publishing Marathi Language newspaper. (1 M)
2. Why did the Bombay Telegraph emphasize the role of newspaper in promoting welfare of Deccan region? (1 M)
3. What were the key responsibilities attributed to native newspapers? Mention any two. (2 M)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Power-Sharing

28. Describe the elements of the Belgian model for accommodating diversities. (3 M) (2020)
29. Evaluate the Power-sharing in India. (3 M) (2019)
30. How did the idea of power-sharing emerge? Explain different forms that have common arrangements of power sharing. (5 M) (2024, 2023, 2019)
31. How did the feeling of alienation develop among the Sri Lankan Tamils? What were the demands of the Sri Lankan Tamils? (5 M) (2019)

Federalism

32. Differentiate between federal and unitary form of government with examples. (3 M) (2025)
33. "India has a large cultural, regional, and religious diversity but there is a unity among people". What factors are responsible for this? Elaborate. (3 M) (2017, 2016)
34. Describe any three steps taken to strengthen local self-government, by the Constitutional Amendment, 1992. (3 M) (2019, 2018)
35. Describe any three features of the federal government. (3 M) (2020, 2019, 2018)
36. Describe the importance of a third tier of government in a vast country like India. (5 M) (2019)

Gender, Religion and Caste

37. Suggest any two measures to increase the representation of women in the legislatures of India. (2 M) (2025)
38. Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India. (3 M) (2023, 2020, 2019)
39. "Caste inequalities are still prevalent in India." Examine the statement. (3 M) (2019)
40. Explain the role of castes in Indian politics. (5 M) (2020, 2019, 2015)
41. Define the term secularism. Explain any four features of secularism in india. (5 M) (2025, 2020, 2019)

Political Parties

42. What is meant by Regional political party? State the condition required to be recognized as a regional political party. (1 + 2 = 3 M) (2019, 2016)
43. What is meant by a 'national political party'? State the conditions required to be recognized as a national political party. (1 + 2 = 3 M) (2016)
44. What is a multi-party system? Why has India adopted a multi-party system? Explain. (3 M) (2025, 2016)
45. Describe the efforts to reform political parties in India (3 M) (2020, 2017)
46. Analyze the need of Political Parties in the Democracy. (3 M) (2023, 2020, 2016)
47. Describe any five functions of political party in a democracy. (5 M) (2025, 2024, 2020, 2018)
48. Examine any five major challenges faced by the political parties in India. (5 M) (2025, 2024, 2022, 2016)
49. What is meant by a Political party? Describe the three components of a political party. (5 M) (2016, 2015)

Outcomes of Democracy

50. Analyze the role of democracy in reducing inequality and poverty. (5 M) (2019, 2025)
51. Evaluate the outcomes of democracy in the social sector of the country. (5 M) (2025, 2022, 2017)
52. "Democratic systems are based on political equality." Examine the statement. (5 M) (2024, 2015)
53. "Democracy stands much superior to any other forms of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual." Support the statement with arguments. (5 M) (2023, 2018, 2017)
54. "Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government." Support the statement with arguments. (2023, 2019, 2016, 2015)
55. How is democracy a better from of government in comparison to dictatorship? Explain (5 M) (2025, 2023, 2020, 2019, 2016)
56. "There is overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world." Support the statement. (5 M) (2017, 2015)

GEOGRAPHY

Resources and Development

57. Why is planning necessary for judicious use of resources? Explain. (2 M) (2025, 2020)
58. How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain. (3 M) (2024, 2018)
59. Describe any three main features of 'Alluvial soil' found in India. (3 M) (2019, 2013)
60. Describe any three main features of 'Black soil' found in India. (3 M) (2019, 2013)

Water scarcity

61. Explain any three causes of water scarcity. (3 M) (2015 Term-I)
62. "Water scarcity may be an outcome of large and growing population in India." Analyse the statement. (3 M) (2019)
63. Discuss how rainwater harvesting in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan are carried out. (5 M)

Agriculture

64. Give one example of the commercial crops cultivable in laterite soil. (2 M) (2020, 2015)
65. "Agriculture and industry move hand in hand." Support the statement with examples. (2 M) (2025, 2023, 2013, 2012)
66. Write the amount of annual rainfall required for the cultivation of Wheat. (2 M) (2020, 2011)
67. Name one important beverage crop and specify the geographical conditions required for its growth. (2 M)
68. Explain any three factors responsible for soil formation. (3 M) (2012, 2011)
69. Describe any three main features of "Rabi crop season". (3 M) (2019)
70. Describe any three main features of "Kharif crop season". (3 M) (2019)
71. Explain the features of Commercial Farming. (5 M) (2024, 2019, 2015, 2011)

72. Explain the features of Primitive Subsistence Farming. (5 M) (2024, 2019, 2015, 2011)
73. Compare 'intensive subsistence farming' with that of 'commercial farming' practiced in India. (5 M) (2019, 2018)
74. Name the two major beverage crops grown in India. Describe their growing areas. (5 M) (2019, 2015)

Minerals and Energy Resources

75. Suggest any two ways to conserve energy resources in India. (2 M) (2025, 2024)

Manufacturing Industries

76. How is cement industry responsible for land degradation? (1 M or 2 M) (2019)
77. Classify industries on the basis of raw materials. (2 M) (2022 Term-II, 2022 Term-II, 2016 Term-II)
78. "Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the country." Support the statement with examples. (3 M) (2020, 2016 Term-II)
79. "The textile industry is the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain." Justify the statement. (3 M) (2016 Term-II)
80. "Manufacturing industries are considered the backbone of the economic development of a country." Justify the statement. (5 M) (2020, 2018, 2015)
81. How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced? Explain with examples. (5 M) (2013, 2020, 2019)
82. Explain the factors which are responsible for location of industries. (5 M) (2020, 2015, 2012, 2011)
83. How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced? Explain with examples. (5 M) (2023, 2020, 2019)

ECONOMICS

Development

84. Define the term 'literacy rate'. (1 M) (2020, 2015)
85. How does the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP's) developmental criterion differ from the World Bank? Explain. (2 M) (2024)
86. "Different persons can have different developmental goals." Support the statement with an example. (2 M) (2025, 2023, 2019, 2018)
87. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples. (3 M or 5 M) (2025, 2024, 2023, 2020)
88. What is human development? Explain its indicators. (5 M) (2020, 2015)
89. How has the World Bank classified countries? What are the limitations of this report? (5 M) (2025, 2017, 2016)

Sectors of Indian Economy

90. Explain the difference between public and private sector of Indian economy with example. (3 M) (2025)
91. Analyse the problem of underemployment in agriculture sector in India. (3 M) (2025)
92. Examine the role of Tertiary sector in the development of the country. (3 M) (2024, 2016)
93. Why is there a need to protect workers in the Unorganized Sector? (3 M) (2023, 2020)
94. "Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors." Evaluate the statement. (1 M or 3 M) (2024, 2020, 2016)

OR

- Which sector helps in the development of the primary and secondary sectors?
95. Distinguish the service conditions of organized sector with that of unorganized sector. (2 M, 3 M or 5 M) (2024, 2020, 2019, 2018)
96. Why is 'Tertiary Sector' becoming important in India? Explain. (3 M or 5 M) (2023, 2020, 2019)

Money and Credit

97. Highlight the inherent problem in double coincidence of wants. (1 M) (2017, 2015)

98. 'Formal sector of credit better than informal sector.' Give arguments in support of your answer. (3 M) (2024, 2019)
99. Distinguish between formal and informal sources of credit. (3 M) (2025, 2023, 2022 Term-II)
100. In what ways does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary? (2 M or 3 M) (2019, 2012)
101. Why is it necessary to for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas? Explain. (3 M) (2019, 2017, 2015)
102. "Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development." Justify the statement. (3 M or 5 M) (2024, 2023, 2018)
103. Justify the role of 'Self Help Groups' in the rural economy. (3 M or 5 M) (2025, 2023, 2022 Term-II)
104. "Bank plays an important role in the economic development of the country." Support the statement with examples. (5 M) (2020, 2019, 2015)
105. "Credit sometimes pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful." Support the statement with examples. (5 M) (2024, 2020)

Globalisation

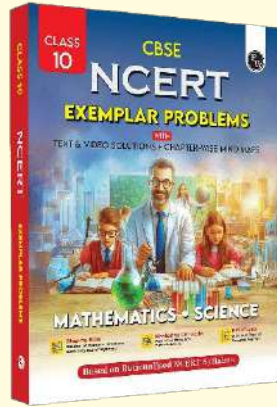
106. Why had the Indian government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investments after independence? Analyse the reasons. (1 M or 3 M) (2016, 2015)
107. How did the process of liberalisation initiated in India in the 1990s, promote globalisation? Explain (2 M) (2025, 2024, 2023, 2017)
108. 'Improvement in technology has stimulated the globalisation process.' Explain the statement with examples. (5 M) (2025, 2024, 2022 Term-II)
109. "Globalisation is the process of rapid integration and interconnection between countries". Explain the statement with examples. (2 M, 5 M) (2025, 2024)
110. 'Among producers and workers, the impact of globalisation has not been uniform.' Support the statement with suitable arguments. (5 M) (2023, 2022 Term-II, 2016)
111. Why do multinational corporations (MNCs) set up their offices and factories in certain areas only? Explain any five reasons. (5 M) (2019, 2016)

The Must-Have Books for Conquering **Board Exams**



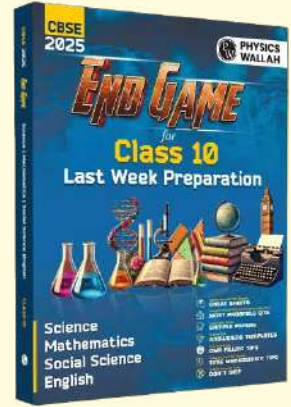
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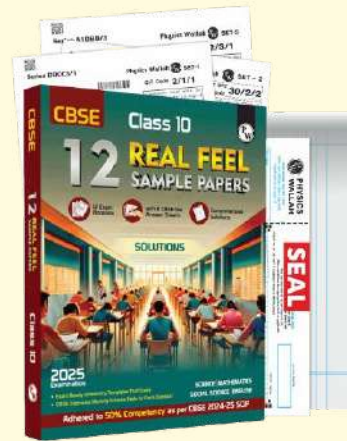
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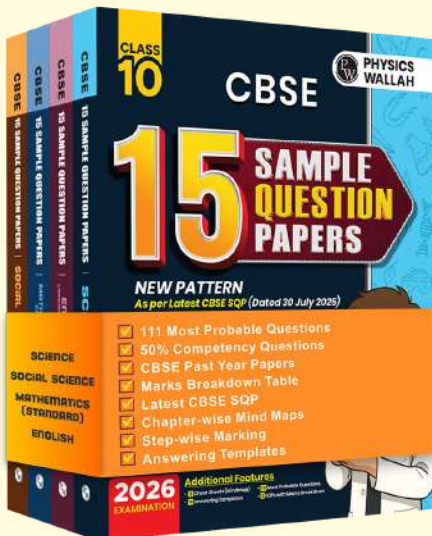
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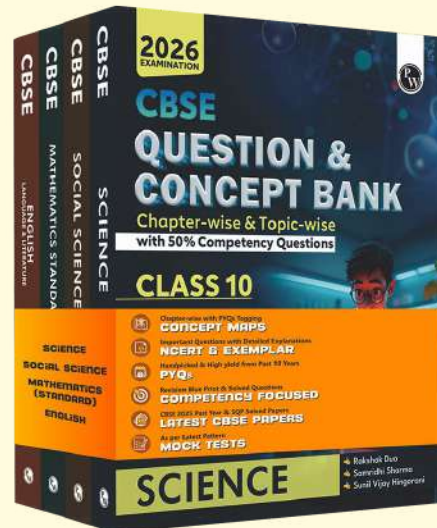
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CBSE SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

(Issued by CBSE on 30th July, 2025)

Class-X Session: 2025-26

SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

- (i) There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) The question paper has Four Sections – A-History, B-Geography C- Political Science, and D- Economics.
- (iii) Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
- (iv) Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 Marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- (v) Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 Marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- (vi) Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 Marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vii) There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 Marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
- (viii) The map-based questions, carry 5 Marks with two parts- Q10. In Section A-History (2 Marks) and Q18. In Section B -Geography (3 Marks)
- (ix) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

SECTION - A HISTORY (20 Marks)

1. Match the following and Choose the correct option:

1

Column - I		Column - II	
A	Frederic Sorrieu	1	Torch of enlightenments
B.	Statue of Liberty	2	Shattered remains of absolutist Institutions
C.	Foreground in front of the Statue of Liberty	3	Democratic and Social Republics
D	Sorrieu's utopian vision.	4	French Artist

(a) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3

(b) A-2, B-4, C-4, D-1

(c) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3

(d) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-4

Ans. (a) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3

2. Identify and name the leader shown in the picture given below: -

1



Source-India and the Contemporary World-II, NCERT

- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (c) Gopal Krishan Gokhale

- (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (d) Raja Rammohan Roy

Ans. (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

3. Thousands of people fled Europe for America in the 19th century due to -

1

- (a) Widespread poverty and deadly diseases
- (b) Frequent famines and poor living conditions
- (c) Continuous wars and political instability.
- (d) Harsh climate and repeated natural disasters.

Ans. (a) Widespread poverty and deadly diseases

4. Louise-Sebastien Mercier proclaimed “Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer!” Who are referred to as the tyrants in this context?:

1

- (a) Educated classes who wanted to change the society
- (b) Absolutist institutions like monarchy and church
- (c) Authors of the new books
- (d) Printing press

Ans. (b) Absolutist institutions like monarchy and church

5A. “The Silk route was a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.” Explain the statement with any two examples.

2

- Ans. (i) Chinese pottery, textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia also travelled the same route. In return, precious metals - gold and silver - flowed from Europe to Asia.
- (ii) Trade and cultural exchange went hand in hand. Buddhism from India spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes.
- (iii) Early Christian missionaries travelled this route to reach Asia and Muslim preachers took the same route a few centuries later.

(Any 2 points)

OR

5B. ‘Sometimes the new crops could make the difference between life and death.’ Explain the statement.

2

- Ans. (i) Sometimes new crops like potatoes could make the difference between life and death. It was with the introduction of the humble potato that Europe’s poor began to eat well, eat better and live longer.
- (ii) Ireland’s poor peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when the potato crop was destroyed by disease in the mid-1840s, hundreds of thousands of peasants died of starvation

6A. ‘A variety of cultural processes played an important role in developing a sense of nationalism in India’. Support the statement with suitable examples.

3

- Ans. (i) **Figure or Image** – The identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. This image was created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. Rabindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting, Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.

- (ii) **Songs** – Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote ‘VandeMataram’ as a hymn to the motherland. It was included in his novel Anandmath and widely sung during the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal.
- (iii) **Folklore** – Indian folklore was revived. In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. These tales gave a true picture of traditional culture. It helped to restore a sense of pride in our past. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths, and led the movement for folk revival. In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, The Folklore of Southern India.
- (iv) **Flag**
 - (a) During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims.
 - (b) By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. It was again a tricolour (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help. Carrying the flag, holding it aloft, during marches became a symbol of defiance.
- (v) **Re – interpretation of History** – Indians began looking into the past to discover India’s great achievements. They wrote about art and architecture, Science and Maths, religion and culture, law, philosophy etc. Indians were asked to take pride in India’s great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under British rule.

(Any three points to be considered)

OR

6B. Salt March 'became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism.' Justify the statement with suitable arguments. **3**

- Ans.** (i) Salt became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism because of the following reasons: Gandhiji found in salt a powerful bond that would unite the nations as it – was consumed by all rich and poor alike.
- (ii) Gandhiji’s letter to Viceroy Irwin stated eleven demands. Most of them were of general interest but the most stirring was to abolish the salt tax imposed by the colonial government.
- (iii) Irwin’s unwillingness to negotiate forced Gandhiji to start his salt March which was joined by thousands. It developed the feeling of nationalism.
- (iv) People in different parts of the country broke salt law and manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.
- (v) People unitedly followed Gandhiji’s words. They refused to pay taxes, revenues, picketed liquor shops, boycotted foreign clothes, resigned from government jobs and violated forest laws.

(Any three points to be considered)

7A. ‘In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution but was the result of a long-drawn-out process.’ Analyze this statement with suitable reasons. **5**

- Ans.** (i) In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones - such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish.
- (ii) The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' meant that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. Scotland's distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed.
- (iii) The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland.
- (iv) The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country. Catholic revolts against British dominance were suppressed. Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.
- (v) The symbols of the new Britain - the British flag, the national anthem, the English language were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.

OR

7B. ‘The Treaty of Vienna was drawn up in 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.’ Highlight the significant provisions of this treaty. **5**

- Ans.** (i) The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.
- (ii) A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future. Thus the kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south.

- (iii) Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers, while Austria was given control of northern Italy.
- (iv) The German confederation of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched. In the east, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.
- (v) The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon, and create a new conservative order in Europe.

8. Read the given text and answer the following questions: (1 + 1 + 2 = 4)

4

Why Newspapers?

Krishnaji Trimbugh Ranade inhabitant of Poona intends to publish a Newspaper in the Marathi Language with a view of affording useful information on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history and geography of the country and of the Deccan especially... the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and Welfare of the People is earnestly solicited.

Bombay Telegraph and Courier, 6 January 1849

"The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is to critically examine government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation.

These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence".

Source: Native Opinion, 3 April 1870

- 8.1** Explain the main reason for publishing newspapers by Krishna ji.
- 8.2** How was the task of native newspaper and political association seen identical to the role of the opposition?
- 8.3** Analyze the reasons for the popularity of newspapers during the 19th century.

- Ans.** **8.1** Krishnaji wanted to publish significant information about societal developments in the areas of politics, science, and other fields in order to inform the public.
- 8.2** The media used to criticise and analyse government policies were local newspapers and political organisations. As a result, both of these served as the government's opposition.
- 8.3** Reasons for popularity of newspapers during 19th century are:
- (i) The political developments in the country began to interest a sizable portion of society, and this information was skillfully presented in the newspapers.
 - (ii) Newspapers started to serve as a source for societal advancements in social, cultural, and scientific

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 Marks)

- 9.** Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. **(1 + 1 = 2)**
- (a) The place where the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched.
 - (b) The city where Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920.

Ans. Marked on the map.

SECTION - B

GEOGRAPHY (20 Marks)

- 10.** What is essential for resource development to contribute to overall development? **1**
- (a) The availability of resources alone is enough.
 - (b) The presence of foreign invaders and their governance.
 - (c) Technological development and institutional changes.
 - (d) Only human resources can contribute to development.

Ans. (c) Technological development and institutional changes.

11. Identify the appropriate option to fill in the empty boxes:

1

Classification of Soils		
Alluvial	?	?
Ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.	Ideal for growing cotton	suitable for crops like cashew nut.

- (a) Black soil, Red and Yellow soils
- (b) Laterite soil, Black soil.
- (c) Red & Yellow soils & Black soil.
- (d) Black soil & Laterite soil

Ans. (d) Black soil & Laterite soil.

12. A total of 628 tigers died in India during the past five years due to natural causes and other reasons, including poaching, according to government data. Meanwhile, 349 people were killed in tiger attacks during this period, with Maharashtra alone recording 200 deaths.

[source: <https://www.ptinews.com/story/national/628-tigers-died-in-india-in-past-five-years-govt-data/1685133t/>]

Which of the following is the most significant indirect consequence of poaching on the tiger population?

1

- (a) Reduction in the prey species, dwindling tiger's food supply.
- (b) Increase in human-wildlife conflicts in protected areas
- (c) Rise in the tiger population.
- (d) Decrease in tourism revenue in national parks.

Ans. (a) Reduction in the prey species leading to the tiger's dwindling food supply

13. Based on the classification of forests, which of the following statements would most likely apply to states like Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, and Kerala?

1

- (a) These states mostly have forests managed as reserved or protected forests for conservation.
- (b) They rely on unclassified forests and local community management for forest conservation
- (c) They have forest resources and primarily focus on industrial development.
- (d) There are no classified forests and forest management is entirely left to private ownership.

Ans. (a) These states have a significant portion of forests managed as reserved or protected forests for conservation.

14. Which one of the following states has made roof top water harvesting compulsory in India?

1

- (a) Haryana
- (b) Punjab.
- (c) Assam
- (d) Tamil Nadu

Ans. (d) Tamil Nadu

15. Which of the following statements best evaluates the overall goal of the *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchae Yojana*?

1

- (a) Addressing the negative ecological effects of large dams by reducing water usage.
- (b) To provide better irrigation systems and sustainable water conservation practices for farmers.
- (c) Shifting farmers from traditional crops to more commercial, water-intensive crops.
- (d) Preserve the natural river flow and prevent the fragmentation of aquatic ecosystems.

Ans. (b) To provide better irrigation systems and sustainable water conservation practices for farmers.

16. Rice is grown as a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but as a subsistence crop in Odisha. Using your understanding of geographical factors and economic practices, explain why rice cultivation differs in these regions. 2

Ans. Climate and Irrigation:

- Haryana and Punjab have a well-developed irrigation system (e.g., canal irrigation from the Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal), which allows for large-scale commercial cultivation of rice. The climate is suitable for high-yielding varieties, and irrigation ensures water availability.
- In contrast, Odisha has a more monsoonal climate, and while rice is grown, the farming is often rainfed and primarily for local consumption. The lack of large-scale irrigation systems limits its commercialization.

Economic Factors (Market Access):

- In Punjab and Haryana, rice is grown for commercial purposes to meet national and international demand. The proximity to markets, government procurement systems, and well-developed transport networks enable these states to export surplus rice.
- In Odisha, rice is mostly grown for personal or local use, with less access to large markets for profit-driven farming, making it a subsistence crop.

Farming Practices:

- In Punjab and Haryana, the use of modern farming techniques, machinery, and high-yielding varieties supports commercial rice cultivation.
- In Odisha, rice farming is more traditional and focused on family sustenance rather than large-scale production, which reflects the subsistence nature of cultivation.

Or any other relevant point(s) (**Any 2** point to be considered out of which at least one should be related to climate and one economic).

- 17A. Person P is willing to establish a mineral based industry. He has been advised to set up a bauxite industry in Odisha as a suitable way to make a profitable venture. Analyse the possible reasons behind the advice given to her. 5

- Ans.** (i) Odisha was the largest bauxite producing state in India in 2016-17. Panchpatmali deposits in Koraput district are the most important bauxite deposits in the state.
- (ii) Aluminium is an important metal because it combines the strength of metals such as iron,
- (iii) It is a good alternative to other metals due to its extreme lightness and
- (iv) also has good conductivity and
- (v) great malleability

(any other relevant point - 5 points)

OR

- 17B. 'Coal is the most important and abundant fossil fuel in India.' Justify the statement by evaluating the significant role it plays in the growth of the Indian economy in its different forms. 5

Ans. Significance:

- (i) It is used for power generation,
- (ii) To supply energy to industry as well as for domestic needs.
- (iii) India is highly dependent on coal for meeting its commercial energy requirements.e.g., in metallurgy

any other relevant point (at least 2)

Variety of coal types-

Coal, is found in a variety of forms depending on the degrees of compression and the depth and time of burial.

- (i) **Peat** - Decaying plants in swamps produce peat. Which has a low carbon and high moisture contents and low heating capacity.
- (ii) **Lignite** - is a low grade brown coal, which is soft with high moisture content. The principal lignite reserves are in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu and are used for generation of electricity.
- (iii) **Bituminous coal**- Coal that has been buried deep and subjected to increased temperatures. It is the most popular coal in commercial use. Metallurgical coal is high grade bituminous coal which has a special value for smelting iron in blast furnaces.
- (iv) **Anthracite** - is the highest quality hard coal.

18. Read the given text and answer the following questions: (1 + 2 + 1 = 4)**4**

Global pollution is rising due to rapid economic growth, population increases, and insufficient environmental management. This poses serious health risks for people and ecosystems, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. Contributing to these challenges, the global economy relies on deeply intertwined supply chains, sustained by more than 100 billion tons of raw materials entering the system each year. Intensive material consumption depletes natural resources and causes negative environmental impacts at every stage of the product lifecycle. Global waste is expected to increase to 3.4 billion tons by 2050. Pollution of all types hinders development outcomes. Exposure to air pollution, water pollution, and hazardous chemicals and wastes like mercury, lead and persistent organic pollutants (POPs) causes debilitating and fatal illnesses, creates harmful living conditions, and destroys ecosystems. Pollution undermines sustainable economic growth, exacerbates poverty and inequality in both urban and rural areas, and significantly contributes to climate change. Poor people, who cannot afford to protect themselves from the negative impacts of pollution, end up suffering the most.

Pollution is the largest environmental cause of disease and premature death. It is estimated to be several times more deaths than from AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria combined. Global health crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, are reminders of the strong linkages between environment and health and of the need to address such linkages systematically.

Source: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/pollution>

18.1 Why do you think is global waste expected to increase by 2050?

18.2 How do manufacturing industries cause pollution of different types? Explain with examples.

18.3 Is it correct to consider pollution as a possible cause for worsening of the current global trends of poverty and inequality? Justify.

Ans. 18.1 Due to intensive material production and consumption.

18.2 Manufacturing industries are a major cause for-

- (i) Air pollution – Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants, and burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories that ignore pollution norms. Toxic gas leaks can be very hazardous with long-term effects.
- (ii) Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents discharged into rivers. The main culprits in this regard are paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries and electroplating industries that let out dyes, detergents, acids, salts and heavy metals like lead and mercury pesticides, fertilisers, synthetic chemicals with carbon, plastics and rubber, etc. into the water bodies.
- (iii) Thermal pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling.
- (iv) Dumping of wastes specially glass, harmful chemicals, industrial effluents, packaging, salts and garbage renders the soil useless.
- (v) Rain water percolates to the soil carrying the pollutants to the ground and the ground water also gets contaminated.
- (vi) Industrial and construction activities, machinery, factory equipment, generators, saws and pneumatic and electric drills also make a lot of noise.

(Or any other relevant point) – Any two points

18.3 Poor people, cannot afford to protect themselves from the negative impacts of pollution, end up suffering the most. This also leads to social disparity/inequality due to the ill effects of poverty. (Can be explained with the help of an example)

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 Marks)

19. On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols:

1

I. (p) The dam in the Sutlej-Beas river basin, which is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation

OR

(q) The dam in the Mahanadi basin that integrates conservation of water with flood control.

II. Any two of the following:

(1 × 2 = 2)

- (i) A major sea port in West Bengal
- (ii) An international airport in Tamil Nadu
- (iii) An international airport in Punjab

Ans. Marked on the map

SECTION - C

POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 Marks)

20. Which of the following statement(s) are true with respect to the ethnic composition of Belgium?.

1

- I. 59 percent of the total population of Belgium lives in the Wallonia region and speaks French.
- II. 40 percent live in the Flemish region and speak Dutch.
- III. One percent of the Belgians speak German.
- IV. In the capital city Brussels, 80 percent people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch speaking.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) I and II (b) III and IV (c) I, II and III (d) I and IV

Ans. (b) III and IV

21. The cartoon below depicts Germany's government that was formed after the 2005 elections. It included the two major parties of the country, namely the Christian Democratic Union and the Social Democratic Party. The two parties are historically rivals to each other. Which of the following options best explains the cartoon?

1



Source-Democratic Politics, NCERT

- (a) Coalition Government. (b) Two Party System (c) Democratic government. (d) Bi-party system.

Ans. (a) Coalition Government.

22. Consider the following case and choose the correct option-

1

Suppose the Government of India plans to issue new currency notes of different denominations in order to curb the influence of black money. The Government of one state is opposed to this policy of the Central Government. Can the state government stop the union government from implementing this policy?

- (a) Yes, because Currency is the subject of State List
- (b) No, because Currency is a subject of Union List
- (c) Yes, because the approval of both the governments is necessary to implement this change.
- (d) No, because any such change must be approved by the local government also.

Ans. (b) No, because Currency is a subject of Union List

23. Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct alternative

1

ASSERTION (A): Exclusive attention to caste can produce negative results in democracy.

REASON (R): It can divert attention from other important issues thus leading to tensions, conflicts and even violence.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

24. Highlight any two key features of federalism.

2

Ans. **Features of federalism:**

- (i) There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
- (ii) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.

- (iii) The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution. So the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed.
- (iv) The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government.
- (v) Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government. The highest court acts as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers.
- (vi) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
- (vii) The federal system thus has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity. Therefore, two aspects are crucial for the institutions and practice of federalism.

Governments at different levels should agree to some rules of power sharing. They should also trust that each would abide by its part of the agreement. An ideal federal system has both aspects: mutual trust and agreement to live together.

(Any two point to be considered)

25. 'Women in India face discrimination, disadvantages and oppression in many ways.' Highlight any two aspects of life where you witness this inequality. 2

- Ans.** (i) **Education** – Literacy rate among women is only 54% as compared with 76% among men. Parents prefer to spend their resources for their sons' education rather than daughters.
- (ii) **Low Proportion of women in highly paid and valued jobs** – Women still have a small share in the highly paid jobs. Even if a woman works for more hours than a man, her work is not given importance. This results in low paid and low valued jobs for women.
- (iii) **Women are paid less than men** – Despite the Equal Wages of Act women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.
- (iv) **Preference for Son** – In many parts of India parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. This has led to decline in child sex – ratio (927)
- (v) **Exploitation at workplace and domestic violence** – Women are exploited and harassed at the workplace. They have to face different forms of domestic violence at home. *(Any 2 point to be considered)*

26. 'Democracy leads to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens in every sphere.' Support this statement with suitable arguments. 3

- Ans.** (i) Democracies accommodate various social divisions. For example, Belgium has peacefully solved her ethnic problems and solved the differences.
- (ii) All democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct competition, i.e. conduct elections, power-sharing, etc. This reduces the possibility of tensions, due to social divisions, turning violent or explosive.
- (iii) Democracy teaches people to respect the differences and resolve conflicts among different groups peacefully. In non-democratic countries, rulers either turn a blind eye to or suppress internal differences. For example, Sri Lanka. The plus point in democratic regime is the ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts.
- (iv) A democracy is not just a rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that the government represents the general view.
- (v) A democratic government ensures that the rule by the majority does not become autocratic in terms of religion, race or linguistic group etc. It tries to show that in every election, different persons and groups can form a majority. It tries to see that every citizen has a chance to be in majority at some point of time and is not barred on the basis of birth. All these things ensured by a democratic regime lead to a peaceful and harmonious life. *(Any three points to be considered)*

27A. 'Political parties play a significant role in the effective working of a democracy.' Explain.. 5

OR

27B. 'The challenge of dynastic succession is undoubtedly a major challenge for political parties in India.' Analyse the statement'. 5

- Ans. (A)** Political parties play a significant role in the effective working of a democracy. To fill political offices and exercise political power, political parties are needed to perform a series of functions, which are the following
- (i) Parties contest elections. Elections are fought mainly among candidates put up by political parties. In India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.
 - (ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes. Political parties in a democracy group together similar opinions, to provide a direction in which government policies can be formulated.

- (iii) Parties make laws for a country. Laws are debated and passed in the legislature.
 - (iv) Parties that lose elections play the role of the opposition. Opposition parties voice their views by criticizing the government for its failure or wrong policies.
 - (v) Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues and resolve people's problems. Many pressure groups are the extensions of political parties.
 - (vi) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes.
- For an ordinary citizen it is easier to approach a local party leader than a government officer. (Any 5 points)

OR

Ans. (b)

- (i) Most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning. So there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party.
- (ii) Those who happen to be the leaders are in a position of unfair advantage as they favour people close to them or even their family members.
- (iii) In many parties in India, we see a trend of dynastic succession. The top positions are always controlled by members of a particular family, which is unfair to other members of the party, and bad for democracy.
- (iv) This is so because people who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy positions of power.
- (v) More than loyalty to party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important. This tendency is seen all over the world, even in older democracies.

28. Read the given text and answer the following questions: (1 + 1 + 2 = 4)

4

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority.

As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of MAJORITARIAN measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. Over the years, it created feelings of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture. As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time. On the other hand, the Belgian leaders took a different path. They recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country.

Source-Adapted from Power Sharing, NCERT

28.1 State any two demands of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

28.2 State the results of the Majoritarian Government in Sri Lanka.

28.3 Explain any two provisions of the Belgian model of power sharing.

Ans. 28.1(a) To recognise Tamil as official language

(b) Regional autonomy

(c) Equality of opportunities in securing education and jobs.

(Any **one** to be considered)

28.2 The Majoritarian Government in Sri Lanka created a distrust between Tamils and Sinhala communities which resulted in civil war. As a result, thousands of people of both communities were killed and many families were forced to leave the country as refugees.

28.3

- (i) The Constitution prescribed that the number of Dutch and French Any two speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally.
- (ii) Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.
- (iii) Brussels has a separate government in which Dutch and French have equal representation.
- (iv) Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of Government. This 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community - Dutch, French and German - speaking - no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language - related issues.

(Any **two** to be considered)

SECTION - D
ECONOMICS (20 Marks)

29. Underemployment is caused when -

1

- (a) More workers are employed than actually required
- (b) Fewer workers are employed than actually required
- (c) Workers are paid more than their actual output
- (d) Jobs are given only to highly educated workers

Ans. (a) More workers are employed than actually required

30. What can be inferred about the limitations of using per capita income (average income) to compare well-being across countries? Choose the correct option as the answer.

1

- (a) It shows how equally or unequally income is distributed among the people in a country
- (b) The only measure needed to understand a country's development is Per capita income
- (c) It gives a basic idea of economic well-being but hides the income inequality.
- (d) It only reflects the industrial growth of a country and does not consider other important factors.

Ans. (c) It gives a basic idea of economic well-being but hides the income inequality, cost of living, or access to essential services.

31. Which of the following examples best demonstrates how the tertiary sector supports both the primary and secondary sectors?

- (a) Farmers grow vegetables and sell them directly to consumers, with no transportation or storage involved.
- (b) A factory makes shoes and uses raw materials like leather to create the product, relying on transport and retail stores to distribute the shoes.
- (c) A bakery bakes bread and uses delivery services to send the bread to local shops for sale, without any direct involvement of raw materials.
- (d) A company produces furniture from wood, but does not require any transport or retail services to sell the product.

Ans. (b) A factory makes shoes and uses raw materials like leather to create the product, relying on transport and retail stores to distribute the shoes.

32. Which one of the following issues currency notes in India?

1

- (a) Finance Ministry.
- (b) Reserve Bank of India.
- (c) State Bank of India.
- (d) Central Bank of India.

Ans. (b) Reserve Bank of India

33. Person Z tries to explain how the requirement of a double coincidence of wants in a barter system limits trade and exchange. Which of the following justification do you think will be used by him/her?

1

- (a) It makes trade more complicated, as each person must have what the other person wants, limiting the pool of potential trade partners.
- (b) The barter system allows trade to be conducted more efficiently since both parties already know what they need from the transaction.
- (c) It increases the number of exchanges because each person can trade for exactly what they want..
- (d) The system creates value for goods by ensuring that both parties have a direct need for each other's goods.

Ans. (a) It makes trade more complicated, as each person must have what the other person wants, limiting the pool of potential trade partners.

34. Recognize and choose the option that correctly matches the effects and consequent outcomes of globalization.

1

Column-A (Effects of globalisation)		Column-B (Outcomes)	
1.	Increased foreign investment	i.	Expansion of global markets and access to technology
2.	Cultural exchange and awareness	ii.	Loss of traditional jobs due to automation and cheaper labor elsewhere
3.	Techonological exchange and awareness	iii.	Spread of cultural practices, ideas, and values across borders
4.	Growth of multinational corporations	iv.	Large companies becoming dominant players in global markets

Choose the correct option:

(a) 1-iii, 2-ii, 3-i, 4-iv

(b) 1-iv, 2-ii, 3-i, 4-iii

(c) 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-iii, 4-i.

(d) 1-i, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-iv

Ans. (d) 1-i, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-iv

35. Evaluate the utility of public services in contributing to the overall well-being of individuals and society.

3

Ans. **Healthcare and Public Health:**

- Accessible and quality public healthcare, is fundamental for maintaining, a productive and healthy population. It reduces mortality rates, ensures the well-being of the workforce, and allows individuals to contribute meaningfully to the economy. Inadequate healthcare can result in a higher burden of disease, lower life expectancy, and economic inefficiencies.

Education and Skill Development:

- Public education systems are essential for providing equal learning opportunities to all citizens, regardless of socioeconomic status. A well-educated population leads to increased literacy rates, skill development, and innovation, all of which are crucial for economic growth, reducing inequality, and fostering social cohesion.

Sanitation and Clean Water:

- Proper sanitation and access to clean water are vital for maintaining public health and preventing diseases such as cholera and dysentery. These services significantly improve life expectancy, reduce healthcare costs, and increase productivity, especially in rural or underserved areas.

Infrastructure Development:

- Public infrastructure, including roads, transportation, and energy, supports the functioning of markets, businesses, and industries. It enhances connectivity, stimulates economic activities, and improves the quality of life for individuals by providing easy access to essential goods and services.

Or any other relevant point(s) - Any two

36. 'Expanding access to loans in the formal sector is important, yet it is equally critical that these loans are accessible to all people for national development.' Justify the statement.

3

Ans. (i) Higher cost of borrowing from informal sources means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan. Hence, borrowers have less income left for themselves (as we saw for Shyamal in Sonpur).

(ii) In certain cases, the high interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower.

(iii) This could lead to increasing debt (as we saw for Rama in Sonpur) and debt trap.

(iv) Also, people who might wish to start an enterprise by borrowing may not do so because of the high cost of borrowing.

(v) For these reasons, banks and cooperative societies need to lend more. This would lead to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs.

(vi) They could grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries etc. They could set up new industries or trade in goods. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development

-Or any other relevant point(s) - Any 3

37. Highlight the significant three factors that have contributed to the growth of globalisation.

3

Ans. (i) the movements of goods and services,

(ii) information and communication technology

(iii) Transportation technology

(iv) movement of people between countries

(v) Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment policy

Any other relevant point (any 3 well explained)

- 38A.** A research student spoke with two people, M and N to learn about their work-related differences. On the basis of the interview conducted with both of them, the student concludes that while person M was working in an organized sector, person N was an employee of a workplace that was functioning in an unorganised way. Analyse the key differences between the two sectors that must have enabled the research student to come to this conclusion. **5**

OR

- 38B.** Privatisation can have both positive and negative effects on the economy. Support the statement with argument. **5**

Ans. Working conditions of **person M** would have the following features:

- (i) **Regular Employment:** Workers have assured, regular work with fixed terms of employment.
- (ii) **Government Regulation:** Enterprises are registered with the government and follow legal rules and regulations (e.g., Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act).
- (iii) **Security of Employment:** Workers enjoy job security with clear working hours and benefits.
- (iv) **Overtime Compensation:** If workers work beyond regular hours, they are paid overtime.
- (v) **Employee Benefits:** Workers receive benefits like paid leave, holidays, provident fund, gratuity, and medical benefits.
- (vi) **Safe Working Conditions:** Employers are required to provide safe working environments (e.g., clean drinking water).
- (vii) **Retirement Benefits:** Workers are entitled to pensions after retirement.
- (viii) **Formal Processes:** The sector follows formal processes and procedures for employment.

Working conditions of **person N** would have the following features:

- (i) **Irregular Employment:** Jobs are low-paid and often irregular, with no guarantee of continuous work.
- (ii) **Lack of Government Regulation:** The sector operates largely outside government control, with few or no legal protections.
- (iii) **No Employee Benefits:** Workers do not receive benefits like paid leave, overtime pay, or medical benefits.
- (iv) **Job Insecurity:** Employment is not secure; workers can be dismissed without notice or reason.
- (v) **Seasonal Work:** Employment is often dependent on seasons, and workers may be laid off during off-peak periods.
- (vi) **Informal Jobs:** Many workers are self-employed, doing small jobs like street vending or repair work.
- (vii) **Dependence on Employer:** Employment conditions are influenced by the employer's whims and needs.
- (viii) **No Legal Protections:** There is little enforcement of rules or regulations related to working conditions or benefits.

OR

Ans. (B) Privatization: Positive Effects-

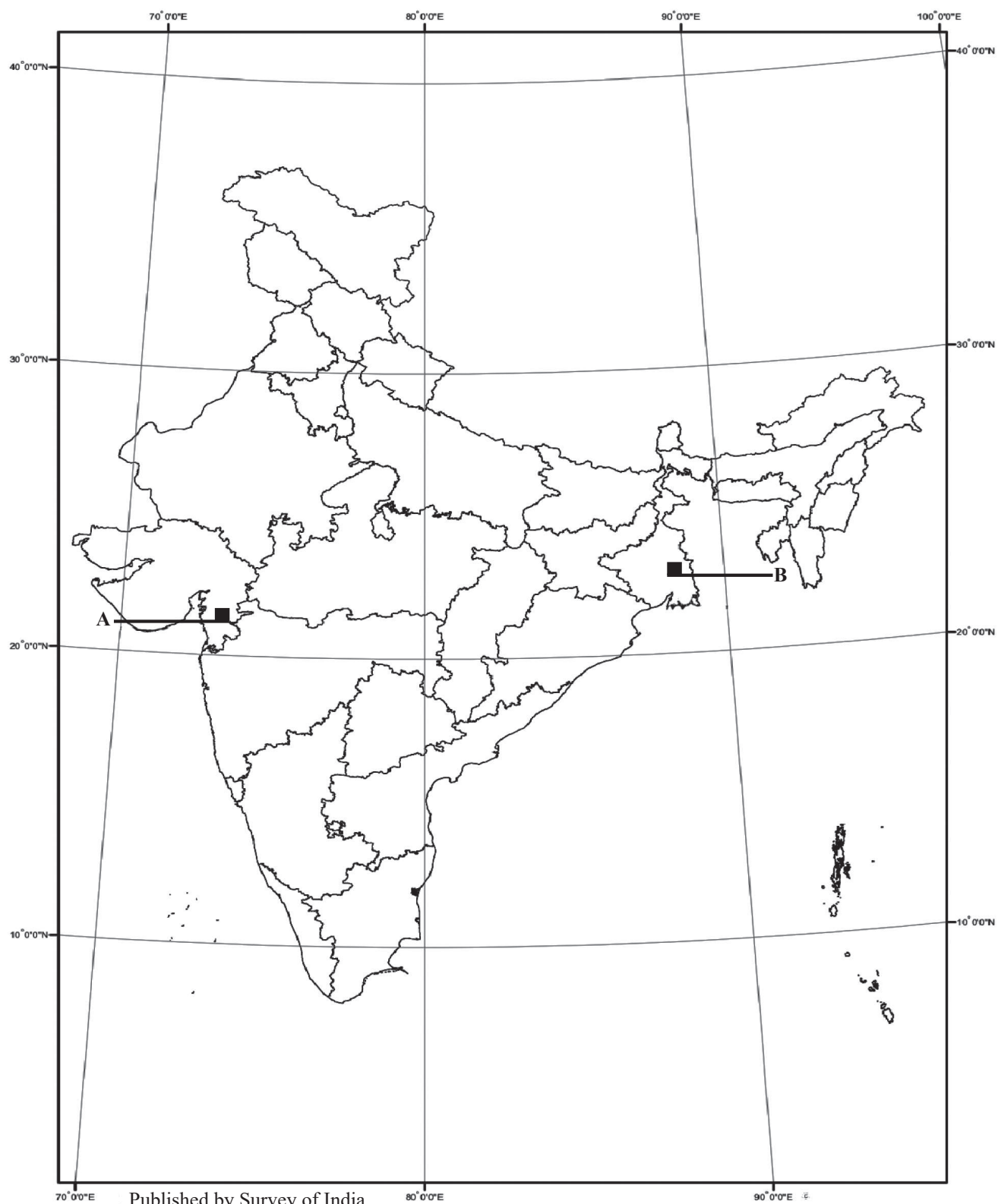
- (i) Increased Efficiency and Productivity
- (ii) Improved Quality of Services
- (iii) Reduced Government Burden
- (iv) Any other relevant point (s)

Privatization: Negative Effects-

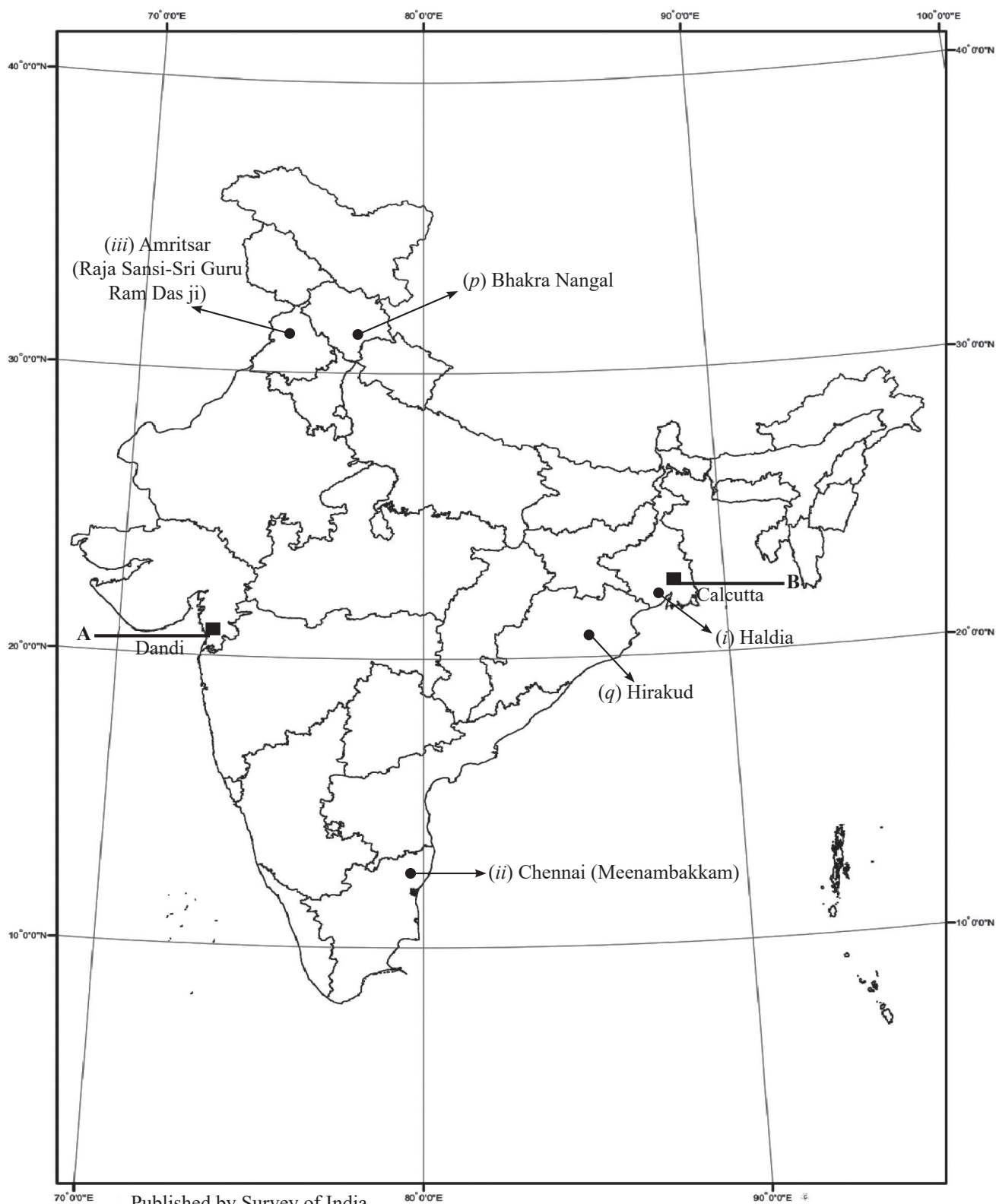
- (i) Exclusion of Public Welfare - Profit being the only motive
- (ii) Loss of Employment Security
- (iii) Wide gap between rich and poor - due to inaccessibility of basic facilities
- (iv) Lower government accountability
- (v) Any other relevant point (s)

(ANY 5 points to be accepted. However, at least 2 positive and 2 negative effects must be included in the response)

Map for Q. no. 9 (Section A) & Q. no. 19 (Section B)



Map for Q. no. 9 (Section A) & Q. no. 19 (Section B)

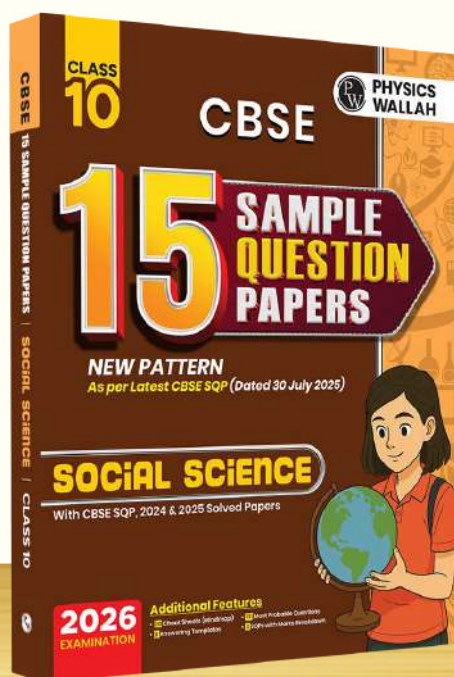


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Q.P. Code **01**



Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer book.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

- (i) *There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *The question paper has Four Sections – A-History, B-Geography C- Political Science, and D- Economics.*
- (iii) *Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.*
- (iv) *Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 Marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.*
- (v) *Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 Marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.*
- (vi) *Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 Marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.*
- (vii) *There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 Marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.*
- (viii) *The map-based questions, carry 5 Marks with two parts- Q10. In Section A-History (2 Marks) and Q18. In Section B -Geography (3 Marks)*
- (ix) *There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.*

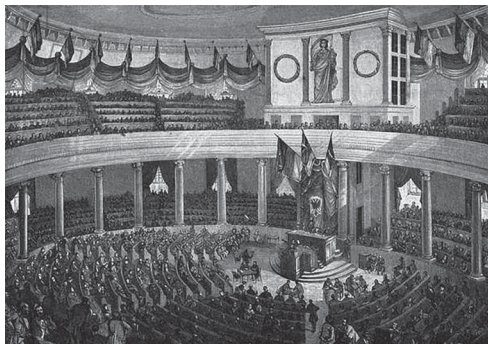
SECTION - A

HISTORY (20 Marks)

1. What was the primary aim of the Non-Cooperation Movement in India?
- (a) Complete independence from British rule
 - (b) Economic reforms and land redistribution
 - (c) Social equality and religious harmony
 - (d) Restoration of the Khalifa's temporal powers

2. Identify the painting from the options given below.

1



- (a) Frankfurt Parliament
- (b) Reichstag
- (c) Duma
- (d) The House of Parliament

3. Arrange the following historical events in the correct chronological order:

1

- A. Khilafat movement
- B. Second round table conference
- C. Chauri Chaura
- D. Ambedkar establishes depressed classes associations

Choose the correct option:

- (a) A-C-D-B
- (b) C-B-D-A
- (c) B-A-D-C
- (d) D-A-C-B

4. Which one of the following pairs regarding indian nationalism is correctly matched?

1

Leaders Contribution

- (a) Sardar Patel : Hindustan Socialist Republican Army
- (b) Bhagat Singh : Swaraj Party
- (c) C R Das : Bardoli Satyagraha
- (d) J L Nehru : Oudh Kisan Sabha

5. Which one of the following Italian states was ruled by an Italian princely house?

1

- (a) Papal State
- (b) Lombardy
- (c) Venetia
- (d) Sardinia-Piedmont

6. "Trade and Cultural exchange always went hand in hand." Explain the statement in the context of the pre-modern world.

2

7A. Explain any two beliefs of conservatism that emerged after 1815.

2

OR

7B. Who led the liberal-nationalist revolutions during 1830-1848 period?

2

8A. Mahatma Gandhi's concept of satyagraha was central to the Indian independence movement. Imagine you are a journalist in the early 20th century who has the opportunity to interview Mahatma Gandhi. During the interview, Gandhi explains that satyagraha is not merely passive resistance but involves active, non-violent resistance to injustice. Based on this explanation, how would you, as the journalist, describe the principles of satyagraha to your readers?

5

OR

8B. "The most striking evidence of continued popular militancy came from the ever-restive semi-tribal Rampa region in the north of the Godavari, scene of a veritable guerrilla war between August 1922 and May 1924. [The leader of the revolt] won the grudging admiration of the British As a formidable guerrilla tactician. That the Government had to spend over Rs 40 lakhs in those days to defeat the rebellion speaks volumes about the success of the Rampa rebellion."

Source: The Hindu

State the causes of the rebellion that the passage talks about.

5

9. Read the text carefully and answer the following questions: (1 + 1 + 2 = 4)

4

The Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement began in January 1921. The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power- something that usually only Brahmins had access to. The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from ₹ 102 crores to ₹ 57 crores. In many places, merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, the production of Indian textile mills and hand looms went up.

9.1 Explain the meaning of picketing liquor shops.

9.2 When did the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement begin?

9.3 Why did the movement in the cities gradually slow down?

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 Marks)

10. Two places **A** and **B** have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. **(1 + 1 = 2)**

A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927

B. The place where Gandhi ji started first Satyagraha.

SECTION - B

GEOGRAPHY (20 Marks)

11. Which of the following is an example of a multipurpose project in India? **1**

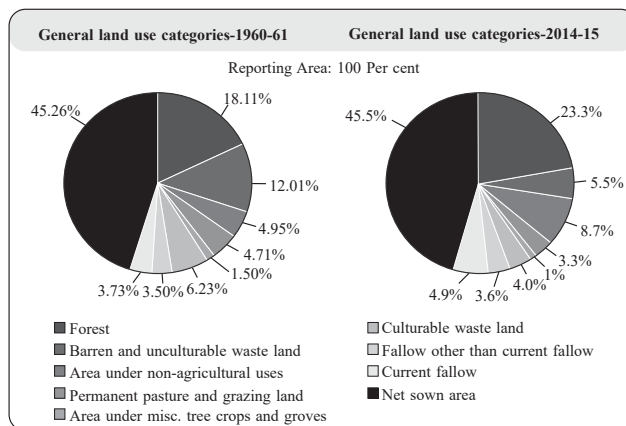
- (a) Bhakra Nangal Dam
- (b) Golden Quadrilateral highway project
- (c) Mumbai Metro rail project
- (d) Bhopal gas tragedy

12. Identify the National Park dedicated to the preservation of one-horned rhinoceros from the image below: **1**



- (a) Bandhavgarh National Park
- (b) Buxa Wildlife Reserve
- (c) Kaziranga National Park
- (d) All of the above

13. Study the pie charts given below showing land use categories in India for the years 1960–61 and 2014–15. Using the data, identify which land-use category has shown an increase in percentage from 1960 to 2014.



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, 2017

- (a) Barren and unculturable waste land
 (b) Unculturable waste land
 (c) Forest
 (d) Area under miscellaneous tree crops and groves.
14. “Agriculture and industry move hand in hand.” Support the statement with examples. 2
15. Examine the significance of agriculture contributes in the Indian economy. 3
- 16A. Differentiate between metallic and non-metallic minerals with examples. 5

OR

- 16B. “Minerals are indispensable part of our lives”. Support the statement with examples. 5
17. Read the given text and answer the following questions: (1 + 1 + 2 = 4) 4

Conservation in the face of rapid declines in wildlife populations and forests has become essential. Conservation preserves ecological diversity and our life support systems – water, air, and soil. It also maintains the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth and breeding. For instance, agriculture depends on traditional crop varieties, and fisheries rely on aquatic biodiversity. In the 1960s and 1970s, conservationists demanded a national wildlife protection program. The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972 was implemented to protect habitats and publish a list of protected species. The Act aimed to protect endangered species by banning hunting, securing habitats, and restricting wildlife trade. Subsequently, central and state governments established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. Projects were launched to protect specific threatened animals like the tiger, one-horned rhinoceros, and Asiatic lion. Recently, animals like the Indian elephant, blackbuck, great Indian bustard, and snow leopard received legal protection against hunting and trade.

- 17.1 Give the importance of conserving forests and wildlife.
 17.2 Describe the role of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972 in wildlife conservation.
 17.3 Distinguish between the conservation measures taken in the 1960s and 1970s and those taken more recently.

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 Marks)

18. On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols: 1
- I. (p) The high dam built at the confluence of Bhagirathi and Bhilangana rivers in Uttarakhand for power generation and water supply.

OR

- (q) The dam constructed on the Chambal River in Rajasthan, named after a famous king, known for power and irrigation.
- II. Any two of the following (1 × 2 = 2)
- (i) Narora Nuclear Power Plant
 (ii) An International Airport in Chennai
 (iii) An International Airport in Mumbai

SECTION - C
POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 Marks)

19. Most of the Sinhala-speaking people are _____ 1
(a) Buddhists (b) Hindus (c) Muslims (d) Christians
20. Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes between Majoritarianism and Power sharing? 1
(a) Majoritarianism emphasizes the dominance of the majority community, while Power sharing emphasizes the sharing of power among different groups.
(b) Majoritarianism emphasizes the need for consensus building, while Power sharing emphasizes the exclusion of minority groups.
(c) Majoritarianism emphasizes the importance of accommodating minority interests, while Power sharing emphasizes the need for majority rule.
(d) Majoritarianism emphasizes the need for peaceful resolution of conflicts, while Power sharing emphasizes the use of force to impose the majority's will
21. In the following questions, two statement are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. 1
Assertion (A): In poor countries, the rate of economic growth under dictatorships and democracies is drastic.
Reason (R): The form of governance does not directly determine a country's economic growth rate.
(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
22. What was the purpose of the amendments to the Belgian constitution between 1970 and 1993? 1
(a) To establish separate state governments
(b) To promote regional differences
(c) To divide the country on linguistic lines
(d) To enable everyone to live together within the same country.
23. Which of the following statements is not true about Democracy? 1
(a) People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them.
(b) It is free of corruption.
(c) It is expected to produce good governments.
(d) Guarantees rights of citizens.
24. Communal politics is based on the belief that: 1
Statement-I: One religion is superior to that of others.
Statement-II: Followers of a particular religion constitute one community.
Read the following statements and select the correct options.
(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct.
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are incorrect.
(c) Statement-I is correct & Statement-II is incorrect.
(d) Statement-I is incorrect & Statement-II is correct.
25. Read the statements given below regarding Federalism in India. 2
Statement 1 (S1): India's constitution originally provided for a two-tier system of government.
Statement 2 (S2): Later, a third tier of federalism was added.
Explain what trend these statements - S1 and S2- reflect in the governance system of India.
26. "Caste inequalities are still prevalent in India." Examine the statement. 3
- 27A. "Democratic systems are based on political equality." Examine the statement. 5
- OR**
- 27B. How has democracy strengthened the claims of disadvantaged and discriminated castes in India? 5

28. Read the given text and answer the following questions: (1 + 1 + 2 = 4)**4**

A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programs for society with a view to promoting the collective good. Since there can be different views on what is good for all, parties try to persuade people why their policies are better than others. They seek to implement these policies by winning popular support through elections.

28.1 What are the main functions of a political parties?

28.2 Why do political parties try to persuade people about their policies?

28.3 How do political parties seek to implement their policies?

SECTION - D**ECONOMICS (20 Marks)**

29. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is ₹ 5000. If the income of three families is ₹ 4000, ₹ 7000 and ₹ 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family? **1**

(a) ₹ 7500

(b) ₹ 3000

(c) ₹ 2000

(d) ₹ 6000

30. What do the banks do with the major deposits that they accept from the customers? **1**

(a) Banks use these deposits for their infrastructure.

(b) Banks use a major portion of deposits to extend loans.

(c) Banks use deposits to buy shares in the share market.

(d) Banks use deposits to set up more branches in the country.

31. Match the Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option from the following: **1**

Column-I		Column-II	
A.	Liberalisation	(i)	The purchase of assets in another country by an individual or a company
B.	Investment	(ii)	Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government
C.	Foreign Investment	(iii)	Electronic mail (e-mail) and talk (voice-mail)
D.	Internet Facilities	(iv)	The money spent to buy assets such as land

(a) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(i)

(b) A-(iv), B-(ii), C-(i), D-(iii)

(c) A-(ii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(iii)

(d) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(i)

32. Meena owns a fishing boat and catches fish from the nearby river. She sells the fish directly to the local market, where they are purchased by consumers for their consumption. **1**

In which sector does Meena's fishing activities fall?

(a) Primary Sector

(b) Secondary Sector

(c) Tertiary Sector

(d) Quaternary Sector

33. Identify the reason as to why MNCs would like to collaborate with India in producing goods. Choose from the appropriate statements among the following options: **1**

(i) India has highly skilled engineers who can understand the technical aspects of production.

(ii) It also has educated English-speaking youth who can provide customer care services. This means 50-60 percent cost savings for the MNC.

(iii) It's the cheapest manufacturing location.

(iv) It's close to the markets in the US and Europe.

(a) Statements i and ii are appropriate.

(b) Statements i, ii, and iii are appropriate.

(c) All the statements are appropriate.

(d) Only statement iv is appropriate.

34. Rajesh is a farmer who needs to borrow money to buy seeds and fertilizers for the upcoming planting season. He is considering both formal and informal sources of credit. 1

Which of the following is an example of a formal source of credit for Rajesh?

- (a) Borrowing money from a moneylender in his village
- (b) Taking a loan from a Self-Help Group (SHG)
- (c) Receiving money as a gift from a relative
- (d) Borrowing from a friend without any written agreement

- 35A. Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment. 3

OR

- 35B. Explain reasons for the rising importance of the tertiary sector in India. 3

36. In Araville, liberalization has allowed multinational corporations to enter the market, increasing product choices and sparking local economic growth. This policy shift introduces both competition for local businesses and a wealth of opportunities for consumers, enhancing overall market dynamism and community prosperity. Evaluate the effectiveness of foreign investment in improving the standard of living for Araville's residents. What measures can be taken to ensure that these benefits are distributed equitably? 3

37. The following table gives the GDP in Rupees (crores) by the three sectors: 3

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
2000	52,000	48,500	1,33,500
2013	8,00,500	10,74,000	38,68,000

- (i) Calculate the share of all the three sectors in GDP for 2000 and 2013.
- (ii) Show the data as a bar diagram for the year 2000 and 2013.
- (iii) What conclusions can we draw from the bar graph?

- 38A. In what ways does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary? 5

OR

- 38B. "Money cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well." Explain the statement. 5

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To Discover more

Map for Q. no. 10 (Section A) & Q. no. 18 (Section B)



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Scale 1:16 M

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I

(Explanations)

Revision Time : 8 Min

SECTION - A

HISTORY (20 Marks)

Marking Scheme (Ques 1-5) 5 Min

 Each question carries 1 mark.

1. (a) The primary aim of the Non-Cooperation Movement, led by Mahatma Gandhi, was to achieve complete independence from British rule. (1 M)
2. (a) The Frankfurt Parliament was an assembly of German states' representatives held in 1848-1849. Its primary aim was to create a unified German nation with a constitution and democratic governance. (1 M)
3. (a) A. Khilafat movement - Jan. 1921
C. Chauri Chaura - 1922
D. Ambedkar establishes depressed classes association- 1930
B. Second round table conference- Dec. 1931 (1 M)
4. (d) J L Nehru : Oudh Kisan Sabha (1 M)
5. (d) Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house (1 M)

6. Marking Scheme 6 Min

- | | |
|---|-------|
|  Define about Silk Routes | (1 M) |
|  Define missionary Movements | (1 M) |

The following statement in the context of the pre-modern world as follows;

- (i) **Silk Routes:** These ancient trade routes linked Asia with Europe and Africa, carrying not only goods like silk and spices but also cultural ideas and religions such as Buddhism and Christianity.
- (ii) **Missionary Movements:** Alongside traders, Christian missionaries and Muslim preachers traveled these routes, spreading their faiths and fostering cultural interactions across continents.

7A. Marking Scheme 6 Min

- | | |
|--|-------|
|  Preservation of traditional institutions | (1 M) |
|  Modernization to strengthen tradition | (1 M) |

Two beliefs of conservatism that emerged after 1815 were:

- (i) Established and traditional institutions of state and society like monarchy, the Church, property and family should be preserved.
- (ii) They believed in the modernization of the traditional institution to strengthen them, rather than returning to the society of pre-revolutionary days.

OR

7B. Marking Scheme 6 Min

- | | |
|---|-------|
|  Leadership by educated middle class | (1 M) |
|  Composition of the group | (1 M) |

The liberal-nationalist revolutions during the 1830-1848 period led by these:

- (i) The liberal-nationalist revolutions were led by the educated middle-class elite.
- (ii) This group included professors, school teachers, clerks, and members of the commercial middle classes.

8A. Marking Scheme 14 Min

- | | |
|--|-------|
|  Active Resistance: Non-violent but firm resistance to injustice | (1 M) |
|  Truth (Satya): Upholding and seeking truth in all actions | (1 M) |
|  Non-Violence (Ahimsa): Changing the oppressor's heart through love and patience | (1 M) |
|  Self-Sacrifice: Willingness to suffer without retaliation | (1 M) |
|  Moral High Ground: Creating pressure by showing justice and dignity in action | (1 M) |

Principles of Satyagraha as explained by Mahatma Gandhi:

- (i) **Active Resistance:** Satyagraha is not passive but involves active, non-violent resistance to injustice. It requires courage and strength, not submission.
- (ii) **Truth (Satya):** The power of satyagraha lies in the adherence to truth. Gandhi emphasized the need to search for and uphold truth in every action.

- (iii) **Non-Violence (Ahimsa):** Satyagraha is based on non-violence. It seeks to win over the oppressor through love and patience, appealing to their conscience.
- (iv) **Self-Sacrifice:** A satyagrahi must be willing to endure suffering without retaliation. The goal is to transform the oppressor's heart, not to defeat them through force.
- (v) **Moral High Ground:** Satyagraha aims to create moral pressure on the oppressor by demonstrating the justice of the cause and the dignity of the resisters.

OR

8B.	Marking Scheme	14 Min
	☞ Colonial forest laws restricted tribal access to forests in the Gudum Hills, affecting fuelwood collection, grazing, and livelihood. (1 M)	
	☞ Forced begar (unpaid labour) was imposed by the British for road building, causing resentment among tribals. (1 M)	
	☞ Denial of traditional rights and the threat to their lifestyle and cultural practices led to growing unrest. (1 M)	
	☞ Alluri Sitaram Raju's leadership inspired the tribals with his charisma, belief in justice, divine powers, and partial support for Gandhism. (1 M)	
	☞ Under Raju's leadership, tribals launched guerrilla attacks on British forces and police stations from 1922 to 1924. (1 M)	

Causes of the Rampa Rebellion:

- (i) The British closed forest areas in the Gudum Hills, which prevented tribal people from collecting fuelwood, grazing cattle, or using forest resources, affecting their livelihood.
- (ii) The government forced the tribals to do begar (unpaid labour) for building roads, which increased their anger and frustration.
- (iii) Tribals felt that their traditional rights were being denied, and their way of life was under threat due to harsh colonial forest laws.
- (iv) Alluri Sitaram Raju emerged as a charismatic leader, inspiring people with his claims of divine powers and support for Gandhiji's movement, though he believed in armed struggle.
- (v) The tribals, under Raju's leadership, attacked police stations and officials, starting a guerrilla war from 1922 to 1924, which became a symbol of tribal resistance.

9.	Marking Scheme	10 Min
	☞ 9.1. Define picketing liquor shops (1 M)	
	☞ 9.2. About the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement (1 M)	
	☞ 9.3. Any two valid reasons for the slowdown of the movement in cities (2 M)	

- 9.1** Picketing is a form of demonstration or protest by which people block the entrance to a shop, factory, or office.
- 9.2** The Non-Cooperation-Khilafat movement began in January 1921. The movement started with the middle-class participation in the cities.
- 9.3** The movement in the cities gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons: Khadi being expensive was unaffordable for poor people, lack of alternative Indian institutions posed a problem in boycotting British institutions.

10. Marked on the map. (2 M)

SECTION - B

GEOGRAPHY (20 Marks)

11.(a)	Marking Scheme (Ques 11-13)	3 Min
	☞ Each question carries 1 mark.	

Location: Situated on the Sutlej River in Himachal Pradesh and Punjab.

Purpose: The dam serves multiple purposes, including irrigation, hydroelectric power generation, flood control, and water supply.

Significance: It is one of the largest and most important multipurpose projects in India, providing significant benefits for agriculture, energy, and water management. (1 M)

12. (c) **Location:** Situated in Assam, India.

Significance: Kaziranga is renowned for its population of the one-horned rhinoceros.

Conservation Efforts: The Park has been a dedicated site for the preservation and protection of the one-horned rhinoceros, making it one of the key areas for rhinoceros' conservation globally. (1 M)

13. (c) Based on the provided image, the land-use category that has increased from 1960 to 2014 is:

Forest The percentage of forest land has increased from **18.11% in 1960-61** to **23.3% in 2014-15**, as indicated by the pie charts. (1 M)

14.	Marking Scheme	⌚ 6 Min
	☞ Should mention agriculture providing raw materials to industries. (1 M)	
	☞ Should explain how plantation crops (e.g., tea, coffee) are processed in factories, showing direct agriculture-industry link (1 M)	

Agriculture and industry are closely linked, as seen through the following examples:

- Raw Material Supply:** Agriculture provides raw materials for various industries; for instance, cotton farming supports the textile industry, and sugarcane cultivation is crucial for the sugar industry.
- Plantation and Industry:** Plantation agriculture, like tea and coffee, integrates with industry as these crops are processed in factories before reaching the market, illustrating a direct link between farming and industrial activities.



Nailing the Right Answer

- ☐ Mention specific examples where agriculture provides raw materials to industries, such as cotton for textiles and sugarcane for the sugar industry.
- ☐ Highlight how plantation crops like tea and coffee are processed in factories, showing the direct connection between agriculture and industrial processes.

15.	Marking Scheme	⌚ 8 Min
	☞ Mention that agriculture provides livelihood to a large population, especially in rural India (1 M)	
	☞ Should include that agriculture plays a substantial role in contributing to India's Gross Domestic Product (1 M)	
	☞ Explain that agriculture supplies raw materials to industries (e.g., textiles, food processing), aiding industrial growth (1 M)	

Significance of Agriculture in the Indian Economy:

- Employment Generation:** Agriculture employs a significant portion of the Indian population, especially in rural areas, providing livelihoods to millions.
- Contribution to GDP:** It contributes substantially to India's GDP, supporting economic growth and development.
- Raw Material Supply:** Agriculture supplies essential raw materials to various industries, such as textiles and food processing, driving industrial growth and stability.

16A.	Marking Scheme	⌚ 13 Min
	(for both metallic and non-metallic sides are correctly mentioned for each aspect.) (½ mark if only one side (either metallic or non-metallic) is correctly stated.)	
	☞ Composition (1 M)	
	☞ Examples (1 M)	
	☞ Luster (1 M)	
	☞ Conductivity (1 M)	
	☞ Uses (1 M)	

Differences between Metallic and Non-Metallic Minerals:

	Aspect	Metallic Minerals	Non-Metallic Minerals
(i)	Composition	Contain metal elements in their chemical composition.	Do not contain metal elements in their chemical composition.
(ii)	Examples	Iron, copper, bauxite, manganese.	Limestone, mica, gypsum, coal.
(iii)	Luster	Exhibit a shiny or metallic luster.	Exhibit a non-metallic, dull luster.
(iv)	Conductivity	Good conductors of heat and electricity.	Poor conductors of heat and electricity.
(v)	Uses	Used in construction, manufacturing, electronics.	Used in construction, agriculture, industrial processes.

OR

16B.	Marking Scheme	⌚ 13 Min
	☞ Construction Sector and give clearly linked examples names. (1 M)	
	☞ Energy Sector and provide correct minerals (e.g., coal, uranium) used in electricity generation. (1 M)	
	☞ Manufacturing Sector with give specific minerals (e.g., iron, copper, aluminium) with their industrial use. (1 M)	
	☞ Agriculture Sector with Clearly linked examples of minerals. (1 M)	
	☞ Technology & Space Sector Rare earth minerals exact use. (1 M)	

Minerals are essential to human life, integral to everything from basic infrastructure to advanced technology, which are as follows:

- (i) **Construction:** Minerals like limestone, clay, and gypsum are fundamental for constructing buildings, bridges, and roads, demonstrating their essential role in infrastructure development.
- (ii) **Energy Production:** Coal, uranium, and thorium are used for energy production, highlighting their critical role in generating electricity and supporting industrial and domestic activities.
- (iii) **Manufacturing:** Iron, copper, and aluminium are used extensively in the manufacturing of automobiles, appliances, and electronics, showcasing their utility in various industries.
- (iv) **Agriculture:** Minerals such as phosphate, potash, and lime are used to make fertilizers, which are crucial for agriculture, ensuring food production and food security.
- (v) **Technology and Space:** Rare earth elements and other minerals are vital for producing high-tech electronics, batteries, and even spacecraft, indicating their significance in advancing technology and exploration.



Nailing the Right Answer

- ☐ Provide examples of how minerals are essential in different sectors, such as construction (limestone, clay), energy production (coal, uranium), and manufacturing (iron, copper).
- ☐ Highlight the importance of minerals in advanced technology and agriculture, such as rare earth elements for electronics and phosphate for fertilizers, showing their broad impact on modern life

17. Marking Scheme 10 Min

- | | |
|---|-------|
| ☞ 17.1 Any one well-explained point related to the question. | (1 M) |
| ☞ 17.2 Any two correct factual roles of the Act clearly, brief | (1 M) |
| ☞ 17.3 Both time-period efforts are clearly compared
At least one valid point for each period is correctly mentioned (1 Mark for each point) | (2 M) |

17.1 Conserving forests and wildlife preserve biodiversity, sustains ecosystems, supports life, maintains water, air quality, and aids agriculture.

17.2 The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972 protects endangered species by banning hunting, securing habitats, restricting wildlife trade, and establishing national parks and sanctuaries for conservation.

17.3 In the 1960s and 1970s, conservation measures focused on legal protection and creating sanctuaries. Recent efforts emphasize targeted species protection projects and advanced enforcement techniques, including technology and community involvement.

18. Marking Scheme 3 Min

Section I: Locate and Label (any one)

(p) Tehri Dam – in Uttarakhand (1 M)

OR

(q) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam- in Rajasthan.

Section II: Any two of the following (1 × 2 = 2 M)

- (i) Narora Nuclear Power Plant – Uttar Pradesh
- (ii) International Airport in Chennai – Meenambakkam Airport, Tamil Nadu
- (iii) International Airport in Mumbai – Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport, Maharashtra

Marked on the map.

SECTION - C

POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 Marks)

Marking Scheme (Ques 19-24) 6 Min

☞ Each question carries 1 mark.

19. (a) Buddhists (1 M)
20. (a) Majoritarianism emphasizes the dominance of the majority community, while Power sharing emphasizes the sharing of power among different groups. (1 M)
21. (d) In poor countries, the rate of economic growth under dictatorships and democracies is negligible and not drastic. (1 M)
22. (d) Between 1970 and 1993, Belgium amended their constitution four times to work out an arrangement enabling everyone to live together within the same country. (1 M)
23. (b) It is free of corruption (1 M)
24. (a) Both the given statements are correct. (1 M)

25. **Marking Scheme**  **6 Min**

- ☞ **Trend in Governance:** Identify the direction of change in the governance structure based on S1 and S2. (1 M)
- ☞ **Commitment to Federalism:** Explain how this trend supports local-level decision-making. (1 M)

- These statements indicate a growing trend of decentralization in India, where power and decision-making are increasingly being transferred to local levels.
- This shift reflects India's strong commitment to federalism and promotes local-level governance by enabling decisions to be made as close to the people as possible.

26. **Marking Scheme**  **7 Min**

- ☞ **Social Practice:** Mention ongoing caste-based social preferences in society. (1 M)
- ☞ **Legal and Social Discrimination:** State the continued existence of caste-based discrimination despite legal bans. (1 M)
- ☞ **Economic Inequality:** Explain economic disparity among caste groups. (1 M)

The Statement that says "Caste inequality are still prevalent in India" is true because:

- Even today, most people marry within their own caste or tribe.
- Discrimination based on caste, including untouchability has not ended completely, despite constitutional prohibition.
- On the economic front as well, the proportion of people living below the poverty line is highest among the Scheduled Tribes and lowest among the 'upper' castes.

Topper's Explanation

(CBSE, 2019)

Caste inequalities are still prevalent in India. This statement can be justified by the following →

- Although the constitution has prohibited caste discrimination; it is still practised in parts of the country.
- People still marry within the same caste.
- The decades of advantages and disadvantages are followed till even today.

(i) People who earlier had access to education have done very well in accessing modern education. But people who did not have access to education or were prohibited, have lagged behind.

(ii) The economic status still now follows the caste hierarchy - the upper class the best off, the lower caste the worst and the OBCs in between.

27A. **Marking Scheme**  **14 Min**

- ☞ **Core Principle:** Mention political equality as a fundamental principle of democracy. (1 M)
- ☞ **Equal Voting Rights:** Explain the concept of one person, one vote, one value. (1 M)
- ☞ **Universal Equality:** Highlight that each individual's voice holds equal weight regardless of background. (1 M)
- ☞ **Representative Nature:** Explain how elections reflect the will of the people equally. (1 M)
- ☞ **Inclusive Governance:** Mention how the system ensures all voices are heard fairly and equally. (1 M)

The statement "Democratic systems are based on political equality" stands true because:

- Political equality is the fundamental principle of democracy, which says all individuals have equal rights and say in the democratic process and decision-making.
- In a democracy, every citizen gets one vote, and each vote has equal value, ensuring that no one has more influence over the government than anyone else.
- This core concept ensures that each person's voice holds equal weight, regardless of their social, economic, or cultural background.
- In democracies, political equality is fundamental, ensuring that elected representatives are chosen by the people, for the people, reflecting the collective will and preferences of all the people.
- This principle promotes inclusiveness and fairness, ensuring that all voices, regardless of any other discriminatory factor, are heard and considered equally in the political process.

OR

27B. **Marking Scheme**  **14 Min**

- ☞ **Equal Participation:** Mention that democracy ensures equal voting and participation rights for all castes. (1 M)
- ☞ **Political Representation:** Explain how marginalized castes can influence laws and policies through elected leaders. (1 M)

☞ **Platform for Equality:** State how democracy promotes dignity and provides a platform to resist caste-based discrimination. **(1 M)**

☞ **Mechanism for Reform:** Acknowledge democracy's role in gradually addressing inequalities. **(1 M)**

☞ **Amplifying Marginalized Voices:** Highlight how democracy enables previously ignored voices to be heard and valued. **(1 M)**

In India, democracy has played a significant role in strengthened the claims of disadvantaged and discriminated castes in the following ways:

- (i) It gives everyone, no matter their caste, an equal chance to vote, share their opinions, and choose their leaders.
- (ii) This helps make sure that even those from lower castes can have a say in how the country is run and what laws are made through the representative elected by them.
- (iii) Democracy also pushes for treating everyone with respect and gives a platform for fighting against unfair treatment based on caste.
- (iv) While there are still issues and inequalities that exist, democracy offers a way to challenge and slowly change these problems.
- (v) It's about giving everyone a fair chance and making sure that all voices, especially those that have been ignored in the past, are heard and valued.

28. Marking Scheme 10 Min

28.1 Functions of Political Parties **(1 M)**

28.2 Reason to persuade people about their policies **(1 M)**

28.3

☞ Identify the method political parties use to secure support for their policies. **(1 M)**

☞ Explain how gaining support enables them to implement policies effectively. **(1 M)**

28.1 The main functions of a political party are to contest elections, hold power in the government, agree on policies and programs for society to promote the collective good.

28.2 Political parties try to persuade people about their policies because they aim to show why their policies are better than other and seek to gain popular support and form government through elections.

28.3 (i) Political parties seek to implement their policies by winning popular support through elections.

- (ii) By gaining the trust and votes of the people, they can achieve the power needed to put their policies into action.

SECTION - D ECONOMICS (20 Marks)

Marking Scheme (Ques 29-34) 8 Min

☞ Each question carries 1 mark.

29. (d) Let the income of fourth family = x
therefore,
Total income of all four families = $4,000 + 7,000 + 3,000 + x = 14,000 + x$
Average per capita income of the all four families
= $\frac{\text{Total income of all four families}}{\text{No. of families}}$
 $5,000 = \frac{14,000 + x}{4}$
 $20,000 = 14,000 + x, x = 6,000$
Income of the fourth family = ₹ 6,000 **(1 M)**
30. (b) Bank primarily use the major portion of deposits to extend loans to various borrowers, which helps in generating profit through interest payments. **(1 M)**
31. (c) A-(ii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(iii) **(1 M)**
32. (a) Primary Sector **(1 M)**
33. (a) Statement-(iii) is false as India is not the cheapest manufacturing location, China is the cheapest location. Statement-iv is also false as India lies in Asia continent and it is not close to the markets in the US and Europe. **(1 M)**
34. (b) Taking a loan from a Self-Help Group (SHG) **(1 M)**

35A. Marking Scheme 6 Min

☞ Definition of open unemployment and disguised unemployment **(1 M)**

☞ Distinction on the basis of visibility **(1 M)**

☞ Distinction on the basis of output/production **(1 M)**

Basis	Open Unemployment	Disguised Unemployment
Definition	When people who are willing to work and have the ability to work do not get any job, it is called open unemployment.	When more people are working in a job than actually needed, it is called disguised unemployment. Even if some of them stop working, the work will still continue.

Visibility	It is clearly visible — people are not working at all.	It is not clearly visible — people appear to be working.
Output/Production	No work means no production.	Extra people do not increase production.

OR

35B.

Marking Scheme		6 Min
☞ Development of agriculture and industry increases demand for support services (like transport, storage, etc.)	(1 M)	
☞ Rise in income increases demand for services like tourism, shopping, etc.	(1 M)	
☞ Basic services like education, health, banking, and transport are in demand	(1 M)	

Tertiary sector or service sector plays a very significant role and its importance is rising day by day:

- As incomes of the people rise, people spend more on services like tourism, shopping, and entertainment.
- Tertiary sector has become the largest producer in India because various kinds of Services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc. are required.
- Even development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade and storage, etc.

36.

Marking Scheme		7 Min
☞ Effectiveness	(1 M)	
☞ Job Creation	(1 M)	
☞ Community Development	(1 M)	

Foreign investment has improved the standard of living in Araville in the following ways:

- Enhanced Product Availability:** Foreign investment introduces a variety of products, improving consumer choice and satisfaction, thus potentially raising living standards.
- Job Creation:** Multinationals often bring job opportunities in various sectors, boosting employment and income levels in Araville.
- Community Development:** To distribute benefits equitably, the government could implement policies ensuring multinationals invest in local infrastructure and community programs.

37.

Marking Scheme

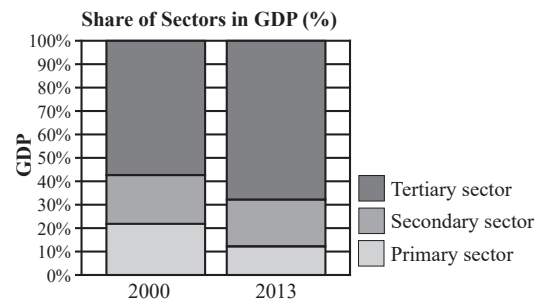
7 Min

☞ Calculation	(1 M)
☞ Bar Diagram	(1 M)
☞ Conclusion/Observation	(1 M)

(i)

In 2000	In 2013
Primary sector = 22.22%	Primary sector = 13.94%
Secondary sector = 20.73%	Secondary sector = 18.70%
Tertiary sector = 57.04%	Tertiary sector = 67.36%

(ii)



- The conclusion can be drawn from the bar graph is that the share of the tertiary sector in the GDP has increased by 10%, while that of the primary sector has halved approx. The secondary sector has grown by about 2%.



Nailing the Right Answer

- ☐ Use proper units while calculating shares (%).
- ☐ Analyze trends and make clear conclusions from the graph.
- ☐ Highlight any significant shifts in sector contributions.
- ☐ Ensure accurate calculations and insightful interpretations for maximum marks.

38A.

Marking Scheme

15 Min

☞ Bank regulation through reserve monitoring	(1 M)
☞ Promotes financial inclusion and fair lending	(1 M)
☞ Transparency and reporting obligation	(1 M)
☞ Reason for supervision – promoting equitable growth	(1 M)
☞ Preventing economic instability and protecting economy	(1 M)

RBI supervises the functioning of banks in the following ways:

- (i) The Reserve Bank of India keeps track of how much money banks lend out as well as how much cash they maintain.
- (ii) It also ensures that banks make loans to small cultivators, small-scale industries, and small borrowers, rather than just profiteering businesses.
- (iii) Banks are required to submit information to the RBI on the amounts loaned, to whom, and at what interest rates regularly.
- (iv) This monitoring is required to ensure that equality is maintained in the financial sector and that small businesses have an environment to grow.
- (v) Banks do not lend out more money than they are supposed to, as this can lead to situations such as the Great Depression of the 1930s in the United States, which had a major impact on the global economy.

OR

38B.

Marking Scheme		15 Min
☞ Non-material Needs	(1 M)	
☞ Public Services	(1 M)	
☞ Natural Resources	(1 M)	
☞ Time and Health	(1 M)	
☞ Social Status	(1 M)	

The statement “Money cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well” means:

- (i) **Non-material Needs:** Money cannot buy emotional

well-being, happiness, love, and personal relationships which are essential for a fulfilling life.

- (ii) **Public Services:** Many public services like clean air, water, and safety are provided by the government and cannot be bought directly.
- (iii) **Natural Resources:** Certain natural resources and environmental quality cannot be purchased, such as a pollution-free environment.
- (iv) **Time and Health:** Money cannot buy time, health, or life. While money can access healthcare, it cannot guarantee health or longevity.
- (v) **Social Status:** Respect, reputation, and social standing cannot be bought. These are earned through behavior and interactions within society.

Topper's Explanation

(CBSE, 2020)

3) • It is indeed true that money cannot buy all the goods and services that one must need to live well.

• For example, money cannot ensure that we live in a pollution-free environment or get unadulterated medicine. It can also not prevent infectious diseases if the whole community does not take steps.

• It is cheaper to have collective security for the entire community than security for each house. Similarly, if only one child is interested in studying, that child may not be able to go to school unless his or her parents are financially capable.

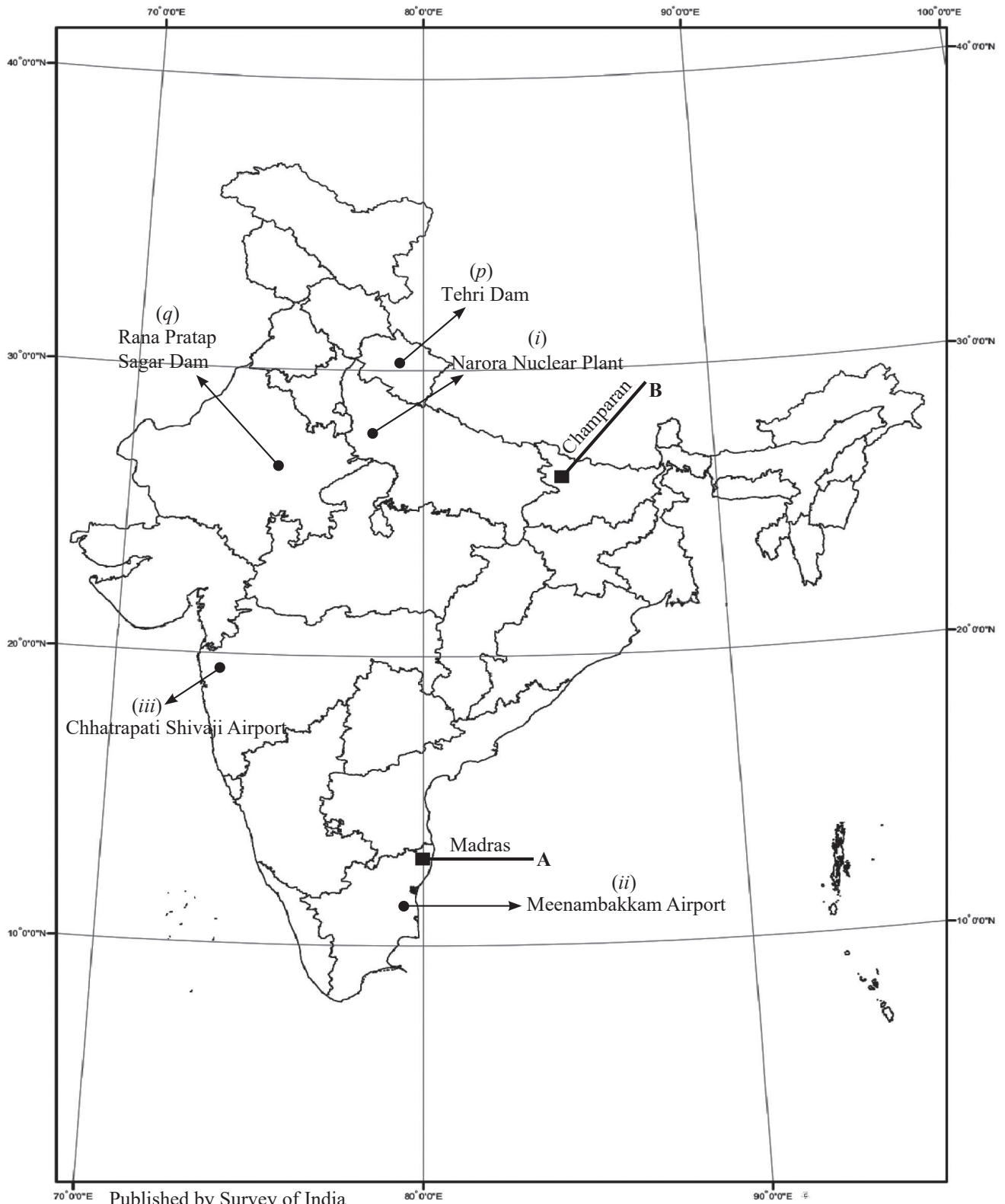
• Hence, it is cheaper to provide collective services. The quality of our life also depends on security, equal treatment, respect, no discrimination and friendship.

• Money or material things are important, but other factors are hence important too.

CLICK HERE

To Discover more

Map for Q. no. 10 (Section A) & Q. no. 18 (Section B)

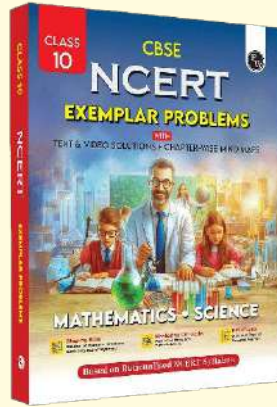


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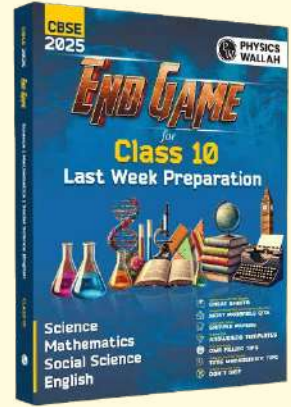
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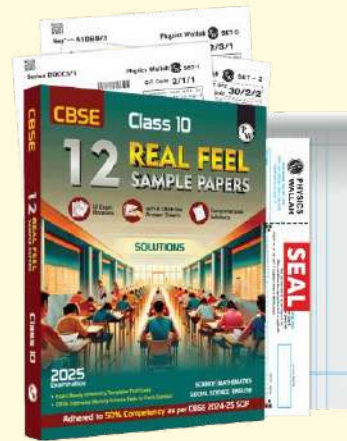
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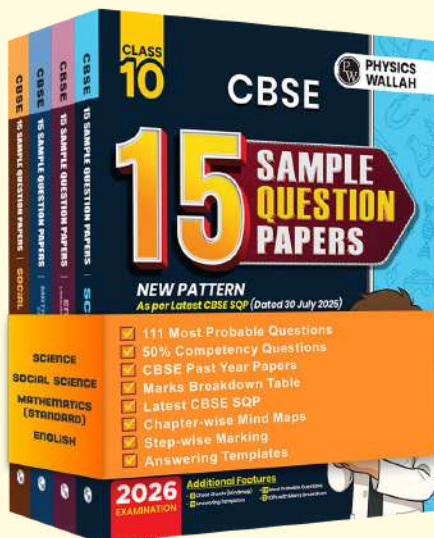
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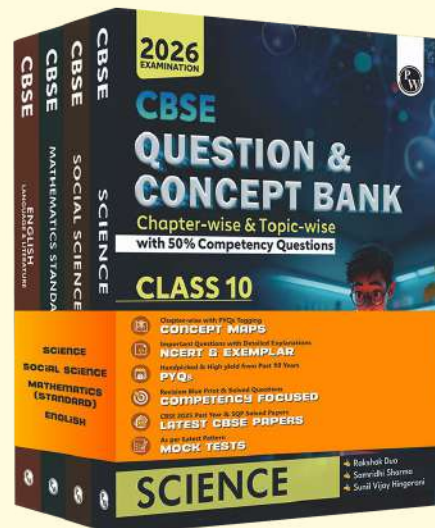
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